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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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27 May 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2630

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EANES SPEAKS ON COOPERATION, SWAPO, FRETILIN ISSUES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Apr 82 p 11

[Report on press conference with General Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, and some members of the Portuguese delegation, at the end of a visit to Angola, in Luanda, 19 April 1982]

[Text] At the end of the official visit by General Ramalho Eanes to the People's Republic of Angola, shortly after the signing of the final document on the discussions and a tourist cooperation accord and the reading of the joint communique, the Portuguese president granted a press conference. His meeting with the journalists focused on two basic themes: the current status of Angolan-Portuguese relations following the president's visit to our country, and some aspects of Portugal's African policy in a more general context.

Question Period

Following introductory remarks by the Portuguese chief of state there was a question and answer period, the transcript of which follows.

[Question] Mr President, we know there was a meeting with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO. May we ask what was discussed; second, if these discussions were in the context of conversations you may have with the Contact Group; and third, if there is an agreement of views or some disagreement between the Portuguese and Angolan authorities regarding the Namibian problem.

[Eanes] Well, it is well known that the Namibian problem concerns us; it is also known that Portugal understands that it has or could have a role to play in this issue. Because the problem concerns us and because we understand we have a role to play, we must create all the conditions to make our role an effective one. This presupposes and demands a full understanding of the situation, which means learning the different views of the various interested parties, which calls for a relationship--I would say a personal relationship--between the Portuguese statesmen and the statesmen involved in this question.

These were the primary reasons for the meeting. Moreover, as the secretary of state has already mentioned, the Contact Group has asked the Portuguese Government to indicate, once again, its position on the pursuit of a solution to the Namibian issue. I would like to say—and to answer your question--there is no basic disagreement between Portugal and Angola on this issue. Both countries understand that the issue must be settled as soon as possible, that it must be resolved within the framework of Security Council Resolution 435. We understand that the problem must be solved as quickly as possible. Bearing in mind our limited possibilities, we will do everything we can, as we told both Angola and SWAPO, to help settle this issue. I repeat, a solution is in the direct and immediate interest of the Portuguese, or rather, it would be to our great satisfaction. I do not know if the secretary of state would like to add anything to contribute to this answer.

[Question] Mr President, we know that this morning (yesterday) there was a meeting with the FRETILIN delegation. We would like to know what came about at that meeting.

[Eanes] Portugal has stated repeatedly, primarily through its foreign affairs minister, that—for all kinds of reasons—it continues to be concerned with the Timor problem, which it continues to see, to a certain extent, as its own problem. I say to a certain extent because it is also an international problem, as you know. At this time, we are trying to put together the data that will give us a total picture of the situation, the information that will let us see what possible kinds of action can be developed by the Portuguese Government to find solutions to the problem. To get a complete picture of the situation, we have to gather all the data and, if possible, to listen to all those involved in the issue, particularly FRETILIN. We meet with FRETILIN with precisely that in mind. They are perfectly aware of Portugal's position regarding FRETILIN, and that position has not changed. At the meeting, we obtained information about the internal situation in Timor, FRETILIN's international contacts and, hence, about the issue from FRETILIN's point of view. I repeat, this viewpoint only represents one more piece of information to add to all the data that we are seeking to put together correctly, to try again to see if it is possible to escape from the impasse into which we have fallen, despite our repeated efforts. Again on this issue, I would like the secretary of state to add anything he might think appropriate.

[Question] Mr President, in your statements, you referred pointedly to the "Spirit of Bissau." You said this spirit must be maintained, no matter what the circumstances. We would like to know if you feel the spirit is in jeopardy in Portugal. Another question: would you comment on the tragicomic inspiration of certain influential Portuguese political sectors regarding the so-called liberation of political prisoners held by an Angolan puppet group?

[Eanes] I referred to the Spirit of Bissau throughout this visit, for two basic reasons: first, in honor of Angola and President Agostinho Neto; and second, because the so-called Spirit of Bissau in a way represents the resumption of a healthy relationship between the Portuguese and Angolan

peoples, a relationship in which the interests of both peoples are defended, in a spirit of openness and full respect for the sovereignty of each of them. I do not believe that the Spirit of Bissau is endangered. I do not deny that some sectors of Portuguese society have not managed to overcome a certain nostalgia, and I must admit that in some portions of these sectors, while this nostalgia is not politically acceptable or historically admissible, it is psychologically understandable. But these are limited sectors, while this nostalgia is understandable. But these are limited sectors of Portuguese society and do not bear a decisive weight in the national community as a whole. All the leaders, regardless of the parties that support them or have supported them, have expressed their commitment to the Spirit of Bissau and have recognized the decisive importance of Portugal's relations with the new Lusophone countries. I reiterate: there is no threat whatever to the Spirit of Bissau. I would say that the conditions are there for it to develop, to intensify and to extend gradually to all Portuguese society.

Regarding the prisoners, I would begin by saying that the Portuguese government has always taken a correct position on this issue. Knowing that there were Portuguese citizens being held by the movement to which you referred, the government sought their release through the International Red Cross. It has always categorically refused to deal with or approach the problem in any other way, because it is perfectly aware of what relations between states should be and of the clear responsibility imposed by these relations. Regarding the release of the prisoners and how it was obtained, I feel that here we have to establish a difference between what this movement attempted and what it has achieved. I do not have to defend the Portuguese party that brought about or helped bring about this release. I would only say--because I know, as chief of state--that this party always rejected a certain number of conditions which would in some way apparently create problems for Angola. It was a matter of a humanitarian action with which Angola obviously has every right to disagree, but it was a humanitarian action which a Portuguese party pursued. Therefore, although we understand Angola's position on this action, we cannot condemn it, for reasons I have cited and because of the care with which the Portuguese group engaged in it. Incidentally, in regard to the question, my position at this time is the one I took some days ago in Lisbon and made known through a spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic.

[Question] I would like to ask two questions. First I would like to hear, in the president's words, the point of view of Portuguese businessmen and their interest in the visit you have just made. [Second] you stated that, as a responsible member of the Atlantic Alliance, Portugal cannot and should not refrain from condemning the South African aggression against Angola. Well, these attacks have been carried out with the collusion of Western NATO member countries. I would like to know if this statement, which when all is said and done is a reaffirmation of the Portuguese position, was a simple declaration of intent or a position that has been defended at the level of the Atlantic Alliance.

[Eanes] I will ask Minister Baiao Horta to answer your first question, and then I will respond to the second one.

[Horta] As already stated on several occasions, during the visit the Portuguese delegation was able to establish an agreement on objectives and also on awareness of the limitations of both countries. This enabled the Portuguese businessmen, in their discussions with the Angolan Government, to achieve significant results in many areas, most particularly, the areas in which the Angolan Government has indicated a major interest, such as the reactivation of already existing units which essentially serve to meet the basic needs of the Angolan people. [This came about] in a climate and a concern that this relationship be a stable one, with the conditions for a long-term relationship in the interests of both peoples. Therefore, without referring specifically to various companies, because they have already been indicated to the press, I can say that, in this regard, there has been a qualitative leap forward, which I consider important.

Regarding this qualitative leap, I would just like to mention--and it is extremely gratifying to cite as an example--two attitudes of the Angolan Government which we find not only objectively important but politically significant. I refer specifically to the authorization for payment of about \$12 million to the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao. The problem was discussed for some years and, although there was a formal agreement, it had not been implemented. The Angolan authorities thought it will to implement it at this time, which I consider significant and representative of the spirit to which I referred. There is also the unblocking of an educational assistance project to install a data system in collaboration with the University of Portugal and the University of Angola. It will be an influential project at various levels which we consider highly important. So it was possible to create the conditions for this qualitative step forward, with concrete results in the business area.

[Eanes] Regarding the second question, we here only represent Portugal and we are not here to represent NATO. When I stated that as a NATO country Portugal honors its commitments and unequivocally supports Angola in the matter of the foreign attacks against it, it was simply intended to be a quick clarification. It is known--I believe the Angolan authorities are in no doubt of this--that Portugal's position is one of declared commitment and engagement in this issue. It seeks a rapid settlement so that Angola may quickly return to the conditions for full development, because a strong Angolan state is to Portugal's interest. It is to Portugal's interest because the cooperation can be more intensive and Portugal's interests can be better defended. As a representative of NATO, we can say that our position has also been made clear. The NATO countries have clearly stated their opposition to apartheid as a matter of principle; they have also clearly demonstrated their engagement in resolving the Namibian problem. Some NATO countries are members of the Contact Group. However--and I believe this is the point of your question--there are some questions raised by the fact that NATO countries have had close relations of economic cooperation, and even some military cooperation, with South Africa. This has been a controversial issue. Some countries have felt it is suitable

to maintain these ties with South Africa; that, because of this cooperation, South Africa is prevented from gaining the complete autonomy that would make it virtually invulnerable to pressure that these countries can bring to bear to see that the plan for Namibia is carried out. It is a position with which one agrees or disagrees, but it is a position that exists. Nor do I deny that some countries in this area are mistrustful about the entire question of southern Africa as it has been developing. I can say that this mistrust is dissipating, and I feel this is largely owing to Portuguese diplomatic efforts, primarily, and to the efforts of Portuguese statesmen--I believe I can say--to the personal efforts of Counselor Melo Antunes, who is here today.

[Question] Mr President, movements opposed to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola maintain representation in Portugal. Some days ago, a Portuguese newspaper claimed that these organizations are openly conducting activity on Portuguese territory; they have accounts in Portuguese banks, they have recruitment drives, and they are printing and distributing documents. Would you please discuss whether these organizations opposed to the government of the RPA will be allowed to remain in Portugal?

[Eanes] I would like to say this: as you know, Portugal has a certain regime, and this regime operates within a certain general framework in which public communication plays an active part. This legal activity is permitted. I believe it is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the regime, and makes it possible for some journalists, some interest groups, to behave in a way that is contemptible.

As my friend knows, because I have already said this in Bissau, the president of the republic is attacked daily--no day passes without an attack --and not only the president of the republic but other organs of government as well, and often the attacks are slanderous. When this happens, the president of the republic, the government, the revolutionary councillors and the various organs of government and their officers have no other means of intervening except recourse to the courts. This clearly applies to the problem of the so-called representatives of movements in opposition to sovereign states with which Portugal maintains relations. Well, there the general framework is in their favor and they take advantage of it. We leaders have taken every legally possible means to limit this activity, which we find pernicious, but I must confess that, while we have had some results, they have not been entirely satisfactory. We ourselves have already gone many times to the attorney general's office regarding these groups; we have even advised representatives of states accredited in Portugal to use the legal machinery. We have advised these states to conduct an information campaign, which could reduce or minimize the [effect of the] activities of these individuals, so I believe that, here as well, we have acted very clearly and honestly. We have not really been very effective. We are going to continue to take action to this end.

On the other hand, I must also say that because Portugal does not have an information service--we have not yet managed to set one up--we are often surprised by press conferences that have never taken place, although they

are reported as such--a meeting between one of these individuals who comes to Portugal and talks to a reporter, and then a communique appears saying there was a press conference. These individuals call themselves representatives, but when all is said and done they only represent themselves, sometimes not even their own families. So there is a whole campaign that should be repudiated by the Portuguese authorities, although this repudiation is impossible within the general framework available to us. We cannot take more effective action.

[Question] After meeting with you Sunday night, Sam Nujoma said he would look favorably on the inclusion of Portuguese troops in a UN peace-keeping force in Namibia. How do you see this possibility and what is Portugal's new role in Africa?

[Eanes] The question did not come up in my conversations with Sam Nujoma. If Mr Nujoma said he welcomed the possibility, this is really gratifying to Portugal, because it demonstrates a certain confidence in our impartiality and also indicates a certain interest in having Portugal participate in settling this issue.

The question of having Portuguese military involved in the resolution of the Namibian problem was never examined, but it is obvious that, given the principles adopted by Portugal regarding this issue, if duly responsible agencies raise the question with Portugal, it is obvious that Portugal will study it.

[Question] A short time ago, at the time of the so-called release of the Portuguese, the Angolan puppet Savimbi stated that the Contact Group met with him to discuss the Namibian issue. Although Portugal is not a member of this Contact Group, I would like to know what the Portuguese position is--if this meeting took place, since up to now the Contact Group has not denied Savimbi's statements.

[Eanes] We have no knowledge that there was any such meeting, first, because the Contact Group has no obligation to inform us. In the second place, we are not representing the Contact Group here.

The Portuguese position on the matter is absolutely clear. I say absolutely clear because it has been duly stated.

We have always said that Portugal has relations with the Angolan state, and only with the Angolan state, and does not recognize, obviously, anything in Angola other than this government.

I believe this was again clearly demonstrated—if any further demonstration were needed—during this visit.

Nor do we intend to pass judgment on the Contact Group. We understand that the Contact Group has a very large responsibility and must carry it out in the best way possible. We feel it cannot do this without a full knowledge of the current situation. Any contact that may have taken place (which we doubt) could only have been for the purpose of gathering more detailed

information. I reiterate, we do not know if such a meeting took place; if it did, we do not know what its purpose was. We assume, however, that if it did take place, it was not for the purpose nor did it have the political meaning that your question implies.

We will stop here. Once again, thanks for the Portuguese delegation for your work, and all good wishes.

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ANGOLA

PORtUGUESE PRIVATE COOPERATION IN DATA PROCESSING, FISHING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The Portuguese firm Sismet signed a contract recently in Lisbon with the Angolan Ministry of Planning. The contract is for technical assistance in the data field, in which the firm will take part in the development of various projects in Angola.

According to Sismet's general director Antonio Dray, the contract takes in several areas of activity, namely, organizational development and provision of the technical-administrative support needed for the planning system of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], the design of planning systems, assistance in installing them and supervision of their execution, analysis of the economic and financial feasibility of projects, information systems application design and assistance in the selection of equipment and study of the general standardization of state contracts.

According to its general director, Sismet has set up a permanent technical staff in the Ministry of Planning in Luanda to develop its activities; within a short time it will also be developing projects for various agencies within its sphere of competence.

Regarding one of these projects, the firm will analyze the studies already elaborated for an agroindustrial complex, design the organization and management systems to be adopted and provide consultation in the phase of implementation of the project.

As another project, Sismet will assist in the organization of a national Angolan company to supply fishing materials. It will also collaborate in the necessary studies for the establishment of a joint technical assistance enterprise for heavy equipment for construction and public works.

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PAPER STRESSES FRIENDSHIP WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Build a Common History"]

[Text] The flag of Portugal, lowered most discreetly on 10 November 1975 at the fortress of Sao Miguel, is once more flying serenely on Angolan territory, this time beside the red and black flag of the People's Republic of Angola, which first unfurled in the wind on the evening of that same day.

After almost 7 years of efforts at rapprochement (some of them mutual, others unilateral), they have finally been successful and the political will of both states has been put in practice, carrying out the profound desire of their respective peoples--to begin a new era in their relations.

The most active and enriching inspiration for this new step in the common history of the two countries is still, and will continue to be, the atmosphere at the historic meeting between the late beloved President Agostinho Neto and President Ramalho Eanes in the capital of Guinea Bissau, an atmosphere that is already customarily referred to as the "Spirit of Bissau."

The will of the people is the deciding factor, but it might have had more difficulty finding expression if, in this specific case, the chiefs of state of the two countries--presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Ramalho Eanes--had not been firmly resolved to look at the past without complexes, at the present with realism and at the future with the prospect of a common history to build.

President Ramalho Eanes alluded precisely to this in his press conference shortly before he returned to his country, declaring that the significance of his visit could only be summed up in the context of the proposition that "new pages" be written in the common history of the two peoples.

In this regard, even more important than all the official declarations of the desire for bilateral cooperation was the good will expressed in the streets by the residents of Luanda and Lubango, honored by this official state visit of friendship as representatives of all the people of Angola.

In their expression of pleasure at the presence of this highest representative of the Portuguese people on the free and sovereign soil of the People's Republic of Angola, the people of Angola demonstrated their political maturity, confirming that they had never identified colonialism-fascism with the people of Portugal, although—in the words of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos—"the hands that bore the weapons were Portuguese and Portuguese men formed the active forces of the enemy."

At the end of this visit [in the name] of the Portuguese people, the friendship is warmer, there is a stronger desire to broaden and deepen social, cultural, scientific, technical and business relations, respecting the principle of reciprocity of advantages.

The common history was formerly one of domination by the Portuguese ruling classes, never with the free consent of the peoples of either country. In the "Spirit of Bissau," both parties can build a new common history, freely accepted and desired by both peoples, a history symbolized by the waving banners of the two sovereign countries.

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DEPARTURE OF PARTY MEMBERS IN BIE, KUANDO KUBANGO DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The first interprovincial seminar on the growth of the party in Bie and Kuando Kubango provinces decided to penalize all party members who arbitrarily leave their grass roots organizations for other provinces without the knowledge of their organizations, in accordance with the party statutes and a directive on withdrawing [from party structures].

The first seminar, which was held in Kuito on 16 and 17 April, further decided that the party's municipal and provincial organizations, as well as the grass roots organizations, should strictly apply the guidelines handed down by the sixth meeting of department coordinators of the organization (DORGAN) and the National Assembly of cell coordinators.

Moreover, they recommended to the provincial DORGAN that a committee of activists be set up with a view to their qualification, that the regulations of the party's provincial and municipal committees be reviewed with a view to improving their enforcement, and that the regulations to be observed during recruitment of new party members be enforced.

During the seminar the participants discussed various subjects such as the past and future activities of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the manual for preparing the work plan in the grass roots organizations, and the Activist Charter and the methodology for increasing party membership.

The meetings were directed by Norberto dos Santos, director of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

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**ANGOLA**

**GDR OFFICIAL IN METHODOLOGICAL SEMINAR**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission was held yesterday in the party's provincial school in Viana under the chairmanship of Dino Matross, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee for Political Work for the Defense and Security Forces and Veterans, representing the president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also attending were Ambrosio Lukoki, Evaristo Domingos Kimba and Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), all from the party Politburo; Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), an alternate on the Politburo; and Antonio Jacinto, Pedro Pacavira and Maria Mambo Cafe, all members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. Also present at the opening session of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission was Herbert Malcharek, a member of the Central Control Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], who has been in Angola since yesterday to guide the work of the seminar.

**Opening Speeches**

In closing the opening session of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission, Colonel Dino Matross, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, began by referring to its importance, stating that it "marks an extremely important qualitative advance for our party, as it will make it possible to have an in-depth discussion on the operations and coordination of the control commissions at various levels."

The 7-day seminar will be directed by Herbert Malcharek of the SED Central Control Commission and will be attended by all the directors of departments of the party Central Committee and coordinators of municipal control commissions.

During the seminar classes will be offered on the struggle for ideological and organizational unity, party discipline, working methods of control commissions, and collaboration and cooperation between the party control organs and other agencies.

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BRIEFS

REFUGEES' RETURN--Cabinda--A delegation from the State Secretariat for Social Affairs [SEAS] will soon be traveling to the People's Republic of the Congo for an official working visit of about 8 days. According to a spokesman from the SEAS delegation in Cabinda, the purpose of this visit is to discuss with the Congolese authorities the possibility of taking a census of Angolan refugees who have been in Malolo (Congo) since the first national war of liberation, with a view to possibly repatriating them, in compliance with the decisions made by the Cabinda Provincial People's Assembly. These refugees, who have been unable to return because of a lack of means of transportation, have been indicating a desire to return to their home country for some time. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 3] 9805

SOVIET PRESS DELEGATION--The State Secretary for Culture, Boaventura Cardosa, met with Kharl Amov, vice-president of the State Press Committee of the USSR, on Monday to discuss cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union. Present at the meeting were the USSR ambassador to Angola and the director of the National Book and Record Institute, Octaviano Correia. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 4] 9805

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--A cooperation protocol between Angola and Cuba in the field of construction was approved Tuesday by Amilcar Aguiar, the Angolan deputy minister for construction materials, representing the minister who is out of the country, and by Levi Farah, the Cuban minister for foreign construction. The protocol gave priority to Cuban participation in the planning office of the Angolan Construction Ministry and to training programs in the country. To this end, Cuban professors are expected to come to lecture in a school of the branch located in Luanda. The document also provides for the participation of Cuban technicians in the Encime cement factory in Lobito, in an enterprise for technical maintenance of the Manutecnica equipment industry, and in provincial construction companies, where they will assist Angolan workers with a view to making better use of the available work force. The protocol also envisages the possibility of joint Angolan-Cuban participation in reopening construction material plants that are currently inoperative and equipping the semi-governmental enterprise Tecnogiron. Present at the signing were the Cuban Ambassador to Angola, Francia Mestre, officials from the Angolan Construction Ministry and representatives from Cuban construction enterprises. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 2] 9805

CSO: 4742/289

BENIN

BRIEFS

NEW NIGER ENVOY--The new Niger ambassador to Benin, Abdul Zaromeye, this morning presented to the head of state the letters by which President Seyni Kountche has accredited him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the government of Benin. [Excerpt] [AB142118 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 May 82]

CSO: 4719/940

## BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS KILLED --Manama, 9 May (WAKH)--The Islamic Eritrean front has announced that 60 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in tense battles that took place yesterday between Eritrean revolutionaries who belong to the popular Eritrean liberation forces and the Ethiopian forces. The front said these battles took place while two Ethiopian patrols were in the (Ghansbah) region. The front explained that its forces confronted the two patrols and destroyed three personnel carriers and captured a number of machineguns and light weapons. This was reported by Mohamed (Abu Bakr), the front's representative in the Gulf, who said: "The Ethiopian Air Force continued its raids on the liberated residential centers in search of revolutionary hideouts. This resulted in the killing of 30 persons, 9 of whom were children. The Ethiopian forces also detained 36 Ethiopian aviation employees under the pretext of supporting the revolutionaries following the revolutionaries' success in destroying Asmera airport more than once." The front's representative added: "The Ethiopian forces yesterday evening imposed a curfew on the main Eritrean towns and the Ethiopian forces opened fire on any object that moved in the dark. "The Eritrean Liberation Front distributed statements to the citizens warning them against using the village wells because the revolutionaries discovered they had been poisoned by Ethiopian intelligence elements." [Text] [GF090935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 May 82]

VICTORIES IN RECENT BATTLES--Khartoum, 15 May (AFP)--Separatist Eritrean guerrillas today claimed to have killed 657 Ethiopian troops, wounded 730 and captured 17 in battles over the past 2 weeks. A communique of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLA), and Ethiopian forces on 1 and 2 May. The EPLF said 250 Ethiopians were killed, 210 wounded and one captured along with 93 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 19 machineguns, three rocket launchers and other booty in fighting on the right flank of the Afabet Front. Guerrillas also killed seven Ethiopians, wounded 20 and seized eight rifles in a skirmish on the right flank of the northeast Sahel Front on 2 May. And in a 2-day battle they frustrated government attempts to seize the strategic hills of Debaat despite being attacked by tanks, aircraft and helicopters. In this battle 250 Ethiopian troops were killed, 300 wounded and 12 taken prisoner. Some 126 light weapons, 20 machineguns, three rocket launchers, two pistols and a radio set were captured, the EPLF said. The communique said heavy fighting took place on the right flank of the SAHEL Front around Aget last Tuesday in which the Ethiopians lost 150 dead, 200 wounded and four captured. Guerrillas seized 84 rifles, 12 machineguns, a rocket-launcher and a pistol. On the same day the EPLA took away local party members from the village of Adi Gen "for advice and political training," the communique said. [Text] [NC151727 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 15 May 82]

TALKS WITH LIBYA, PDRY--Addis Ababa, 9 May (AFP)--Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen have discussed the "machinations" set in motion by "imperialism and forces of reaction" to destabilize their revolutions, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis said here yesterday. Speaking on his return from a meeting in Aden of the foreign ministers of the three nations, Col (?Felleke) said they had renewed their firm solidarity in view of the dangers facing them. The three countries are linked in a treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in August last year. The pact provides for cooperation in all fields, including military. The Aden meeting was designed to assess implementation of the treaty provisions, Col Felleke said. [Text] [NC092227 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 9 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1231

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL TERMED NOT IN AFRICA'S INTEREST

AB171544 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 17 May (AFP)--The DAILY NATION newspaper today commented that other African states would be under pressure to resume relations with Israel, following Zaire's move at the weekend, but suggested this would not be in their interest.

The nation said in an editorial that "pressure on Kenya and Nigeria is going to be particularly heavy since these two countries are perceived, rightly or wrongly, as regional brokers.

"Certainly it would not be in the national interest of countries like Kenya, at this point in time, to break rank with the rest of Africa and resume diplomatic relations with Israel," it said.

It noted that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, as current chairman of the organisation of African Unity (OAU), "would not allow Kenya, without agreement within the OAU, to spearhead such a diplomatic adventure."

[Words indistinct] African states that have diplomatic relations with Arab nations "who are not likely to be pleased by such a move.

"These countries are more important to us than Israel, not just because of their oil and petrol-dollars, but also as potentially huge markets for our produce," the paper said.

"Until Israel recognises Palestinian rights, Arab nations as a whole will not recognise Israel in spite of the Israel-Egyptian peace accord," the nation said.

It added that "recognition of that fact does not leave many choices for the African nations."

The paper, which is owned by the Aga Khan, concluded that "whichever way you look at it there should be no reason for Africa and Arab relations to be wrecked on the altar of Palestinian rights."

There has been no official reaction in Kenya to the Zairian move. There is an Israeli representative in Nairobi, but he is accredited with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) whose headquarters are here.

CSO: 4700/1233

KENYA

BRIEFS

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--On 11 May President Moi received the credentials of the new Canadian high commissioner to Kenya and the ambassadors of Norway and Indonesia. The Canadian high commissioner is Mr David Miles Miller, while the ambassadors of Norway and Indonesia are Mr Paal Bog and Mr R. Supangat. [EA131004 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SDAR, CHAD--Lagos, 7 May (NAN)--The Kenya foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko, arrived in Lagos yesterday to deliver a special message from the current chairman of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya to President Shehu Shagari. The contents of the message were, however, not disclosed. Speaking of the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic during the last OAU ministerial meeting, Dr Ouko told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the OAU chairman was committed to maintaining a neutral role on the issue. Dr Ouko said that it was the hope of President Arap Moi that the SDAR issue would be resolved before the next OAU summit in Tripoli. Expressing Kenya's appreciation for Nigeria's role in the Chadian conflict, Dr Ouko was optimistic that the OAU plan for resolving the crisis by next month would materialize. [Text] [AB071122 Lagos NAN in English 1107 GMT 7 May 82]

PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today at State House, Nakuru, held discussions with U.S. Under Secretary of State for Security, Assistance, Science and Technology, Senator James Buckley. During their discussions President Moi and Senator Buckley reviewed bilateral matters and various international issues. President Moi briefed Senator Buckley on matters of the OAU involving the problems of Namibia, Chad and Western Sahara. The president emphasized the need for the superpowers to curtail their arms race and, instead, utilize their resources in bettering the living standards of mankind. Senator Buckley, who led the U.S. delegation to the UN Environment Program special meeting in Nairobi, was accompanied by his country's ambassador to Kenya, Mr Willian Harrop, and his personal assistant, Mr Peter de Castro. Also present was the head of the American desk in the Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ben Mwangi. [Text] [EA191256 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1234

MINISTER SAYS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RICE POSSIBLE IN FOUR YEARS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

**In response to government's call to promote agricultural activities in the country, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has disclosed that over 700 cooperative farms are being cultivated throughout the country.**

In August 1981, the Liberian leader, C.I.C Samuel K. Doe held talks with local chiefs and elders at the Executive Pavilion in Monrovia and acquainted them with government's intention to make Liberia self-sufficient in food production, especially rice.

In an interview recently, Internal Affairs Minister, Colonel Edward Sackor, said to enhance the cooperative farm program in every part of the country, his ministry, allotted two thirds of each county's territory's and Statutory District's development budget to purchase farming tools.

Minister Sackor said to begin the cooperative farm program was very difficult, since the people could not understand the trend government was enforcing, adding that "the people thought rice collected from the farms would be given to government".

Another problem his ministry faced during the introductory

year, Sackor said, was the lack of trained personnel to operate farming equipment which, he said, cost government thousands of dollars.

Being aware of the urgent need for permanent institutional arrangement for National Cooperative Farming System (NCFS) the Internal Affairs boss revealed that his ministry has set some major policies to be implemented.

He said each county would be expected to cultivate between 2,000 to 2,500 acres of land per annum from which a minimum of 6,000 bags of rice could be realized.

**Check and Balance**

Sackor further revealed that each territory and statutory district would be required to prepare between 1,500 and 2,000, and 1,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively out of which about 4,500 to 6,000 bags of rice are expected to be realized.

The minister explained that rice, when harvested, would remain and be sold within the county, territory or statutory district where it was produced under the supervision of the superintendent and the Develop-

ment Council.

Minister Sackor asserted that proceeds from the sale of rice would be deposited in a recognized bank in the name of the producing county, territory or statutory district.

#### Agric Ministry

To serve as a check and balance mechanism for the smooth and effective execution of the cooperative farming program, Minister Sackor stressed that a team comprising the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Internal Affairs and the Bureau of the Budget, will make quarterly visits to the areas to ensure implementation and proper accountability of money collected and spent.

Minister Sackor pointed out that based on feed-back his ministry received from around

the hinterland, he was convinced that "within the next four years," Liberia could be self-sufficient in rice production.

He commended the Ministry of Agriculture for providing his ministry with 100,000 tons of seed rice "free of charge", and appealed to the ministry to assist his ministry again with 110,000 tons of seed rice so as to carry out the program effectively.

Sackor added that funds are available at his ministry to buy about 75,000 tons of upland rice from the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) if negotiations going on prove successful.

Minister Sackor expressed the hope that the Ministry of Rural Development would build more farm-to-market roads throughout the country to enable farmers to freely transport their commodities to commercial centers.

CSO: 4700/1190

JAPANESE RICE GRANT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Liberia is to receive 2,350 tons of her staple food, rice, for the first time from Japan. The rice is valued at \$825,000.

The grant under which the Japanese government is to supply the rice was yesterday signed in Monrovia between the governments of Japan and Liberia.

The signing ceremony which took place at the Liberian Foreign Ministry was performed by the Japanese Ambassador to Liberia, Kunihiko Moroni, and Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh of Liberia.

Ambassador Moroni said the rice grant to Liberia was a symbol of Liberian and Japanese friendship and the desire of his government to assist Liberia in its efforts to increase the production of food.

He commended the People's Redemption Council Government for the remarkable progress made in

her determination to grow more food.

Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh, speaking for the Government, expressed satisfaction with Ambassador Moroni's efforts at helping the Liberian Government and people since he began his tour of duty in the country.

The Foreign Minister stated that the rice grant from Japan was a total manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Japan and Liberia.

On April 15 this year, it was announced that the Governments of Japan and Liberia were to sign in Monrovia the exchange of notes and finalize minutes of procedural details concerning the supply of rice to Liberia on a grant basis by Japan.

The grant from Japan covers part of the services necessary for the transportation and insurance of the rice to Liberia valued at 198 million Yen or \$825,000 (US).

CSO: 4700/1190

UN OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS AID TO FINANCE INVESTMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 opr 82 p 10

[Text]

Following a visit to Liberia in March to assess the economic and financial needs of Liberia, Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, has recommended \$20 million to aid Liberia in financing public investment and to carry out infrastructural programs.

He has also recommended an additional \$200 million for priority development programs. The U.N. official was quoted by the Liberia News Agency as saying the economic crisis in Liberia should be brought under control within three to four years with sufficient financial assistance.

Mr. Farah, who headed a U.N. special mission to Liberia for talks with government officials on the development and reconstruction needs of the country, said in a report published in New York recently that all aspects of the Liberian economy reflected a situation of extreme uncertainty, notably a decline of more than 4.4 per cent in national revenue, budgetary deficits, imbalance of payments and an acute shortage of currency.

The report said the Liberian Government attributed the present economic situation to a number of factors, including low price for basic export products, debt service incurred from im-

portant investments over the past years, flight of capital after the April 12, 1980 coup, as well as a virtual end to private investments.

His report took note of the measures the Liberian Government had taken, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to increase its revenue by reducing expenditure, raising taxes, limiting salaries of civil servants, and eliminating subsidy on rice.

During his mission to Liberia last month, Under Secretary-General Farah told the Liberian Government of the need to encourage more foreign investment. He also said there was need to establish sound financial practices and procedures within the machinery of government as a way of overcoming grave socio-economic situation in the country.

The Head of State probably also had this in mind when he recently appointed a committee to review the Investment Incentive Code so as to make it more attractive, functional and effective.

Contrary to the recommendations of the IMF that more taxes should be imposed on salaries, the Head of State, in his Redemptions Day Message delivered on April 13, said he would rather

ease the tax burden on the people by intensifying the collection of real estate taxes as well as utility bills.

He has already appointed a committee to handle this and the committee which is headed by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, has given tax delinquents and bills defaulters two weeks (from April 13) to settle their obligations.

Besides these recovery measures being applied on the home front, the Liberian leader has renewed his appeal to traditional friends for a help of \$2.5 billion to use in reconstructing the country. He has also asked friendly nations who are sympathetic to our development needs, to assist with funds for the speeding up of work on the constitutional commission.

The \$400 million aid package was recommended by the U.N. Under Secretary-General, after he had been here to see things for himself. He was most likely

impressed by the measures which the Liberian Government has taken to recover its economy.

The U.N. team Mr. Farah headed to Liberia was in response to Liberia's application to the United Nations to be placed on the list of Least Developed Nations (LDC's).

On March 30, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez Cuellar, said in his report to the world body that there was negative economic growth in Liberia as well as a "severe shortage of foreign exchange" in the country. He said further that there was a virtual halt to investment in the country after the April 12 coup.

The \$400 million recommended by the U.N. Under Secretary-General, Mr. Farah, seems to be a stop-gap measure to use in resuscitate the economy while the application is being looked into.

CSO: 4700/1190

GOVERNMENT SEEKING RENEWED IMF BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

**The Liberian Government is seeking a renewed budget support programme from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), similar to, or possibly better than, that which the Fund gave this country for the year 1981-82.**

The current programme, which is due to expire in June this year, provided for a budget support package to the tune of \$55 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR), or the equivalent of \$65 million.

The money was designed mainly to assist in stabilizing the nation's economy.

In the current negotiations with the Fund, the Government is being represented by a high powered delegation, headed by Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones. Other members of the delegation are Dr. Byron Tarr, Minister of

Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Thomas V. Hanson, Governor of the National Bank of Liberia and Fiscal Affairs Deputy Finance Minister John G. Bestman.

Also with the delegation is the IMF representative in Liberia, Mr. Shaler.

**Optimism**

Authoritative sources in Government financial circles seem optimistic about the outcome of the talks because, according to one, "Liberia has met all of the IMF's conditions for the 1981-82 programme."

CSO: 4700/1190

WORLD BANK GIVES AID FOR DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION PROJECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The World Bank has loaned Liberia ten million dollars for the Monrovia Urban Development Project to be undertaken by the City Corporation.

The agreement for the loan was signed in Washington D.C. Wednesday morning by the Minister of Finance, G. Alvin Jones on behalf of the Liberian Government, while World Bank Programs Director for West Africa, Mr. Bilsel Alishbah, signed for the bank.

The loan will be used for upgrading services in Claratown, Sonewein, Slipway and West Point to include the improvement of roads, 4-drains, installation of standpipes and security lightings, as well as acquisition of waste collection vehicles.

Part of the loan will also

be used to construct more primary schools, health facilities and community centers.

Land surveys to cover the entire Monrovia, as well as staff training in many areas of urban development will also be financed from the loan.

Meanwhile, the World Bank has agreed to give Liberia another \$500,000 to finance a public corporation rehabilitation project to be undertaken by government.

The project is aimed at assessing all public corporations including re-acquired properties, with the view to analyse the corporations' present financial, managerial and technical conditions, their economic viability and financial needs.

CSO: 4700/1190

NFEC 'REACTS SHARPLY' TO PROPOSED SECURITY AGENCIES' MERGER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

**Authorities of the National Force for the Eradication of Corruption (NFEC) have reacted sharply to recent recommendation made by the Ministry of Justice that three security agencies in the country be merged.**

A Local Newspaper recently quoted the Justice Ministry as recommending to government that Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Anti-Fraud Unit at the Ministry of Finance be merged with the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the National Police because of duplicity in functions.

The Justice Ministry also recommended that the Special Security Unit at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia, be merged with the National Police because of the similarities in specialization.

With regard to the merger of the Anti-Corruption and the Anti-Fraud Unit, the Justice Ministry pointed out that both agencies were not only duplicating responsibilities, but were from time to time unnecessarily harrassing citizens as the body conducts investigations without deference to the other.

In an interview yesterday the Director of NFEC Mrs. Claudia Nelson, said it was unfortunate that the Justice Ministry could bring forth such recommendations when it did not know the functions of her agency.

Mrs. Nelson also expressed surprise at the Justice Ministry's allegations that the NFEC and Anti-Fraud Unit harrassed

citizens, without citing any instance.

She said her Bureau serves as a FACT FINDING AGENCY for the government and individuals.

Mrs. Nelson explains that the NFEC also gathers, correlates and evaluates information which relates to corrupt practices and added that it is designed to protect the public against all forms of corruption as well as to seek and discover in Liberia, corruption in the private and public sectors.

In this regard, Mrs. Nelson pointed out that there was not duplicity of functions with other government agencies whatsoever.

The NFEC boss then reminded the Justice Ministry to first of all make the National Police, Fire Service Bureau and the Bureau of Immigration which are under its jurisdiction more functional before concentrating on bringing other agencies under its jurisdiction.

She said the police must work harder to combat the high rate of crime in the country; the Fire Service Bureau must be able to put out fires which daily destroy homes and properties; and the Immigration Bureau on the other hand, must be able to cut down the influx of undesirable aliens into the country.

She added that her Bureau had been able to alert the government on payroll padding which had resulted in the setting up of a Committee to look in the issue.

This bureau has been able to retrieve several thousand dollars from persons engaged in corrupt practices which were brought to its attention, Mrs. Nelson said.

She added that between 1980 and 1981, over \$700,000 worth of cases were investigated and turned over to the Justice Ministry for prosecution, but there had been no feed back from there. Mrs. Nelson further said it was part of her bureau's responsibilities to investigate any ministry of government involved in corrupt act. There would have been a delay if this were to be solely under the Ministry of Justice, she said.

Also speaking during the interview was the Deputy Director of the Bureau, Mrs. Mae Moisema who argued that though the police, Anti-Fraud and NFEC were security agencies, they were operating in different contexts.

She also noted that merging the security agencies as recommended by the Justice Ministry would impede the functions of the NFEC.

Mrs. Moisema than appealed to the public to cooperate with the bureau by identifying criminals in the society. She also appealed to government for more logistics, adding that "eventhough we are aware of our present financial constraints", corruption must be fought. She noted that this could be done only with the availability of logistics and other facilities.

She further appealed to government for more manpower to make their work easier and more effective.

Concluding, the Director of the Bureau, Mrs. Nelson recommended that branches of the bureau be established in all parts of the country so as to quickly track down criminals.

She said presently only five counties were being covered by the bureau - Montserrado, Lofa, Grand Cape Mount, Bong and Nimba Counties.

Mrs. Nelson said with the present limited resources, she and her co-workers were prepared to work cooperatively and honestly to unearth all criminal practices in the country.

CSO: 4700/1190

NATIONAL BANK PUTS NEW FIVE DOLLAR COIN INTO CIRCULATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by T. Max Teah]

[Text]

*A new Liberian legal tender hit the local financial market yesterday after the official launching of a \$5 coin at the National Bank of Liberia on Broad Street, Monrovia.*

Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, who deputized for Liberian Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, encashed a cheque for \$30 in six of the coins to officially release it for the public use.

In a statement read on behalf of the Liberian leader, Minister Jones told the Liberian people and foreign business partners that the minting and subsequent launching of the coin in no way represents the issuance of a national currency by Liberia.

He indicated that the Liberian Head of State was confident that the new coin would be convenient for the day-to-day use of the public.

Minister Jones said the new Liberian legal tender will circulate alongside the U.S. dollar in the country. He said it has the same value of a U.S. five dollar bill locally.

The coin, with a status of The Unknown Soldier on one

side and the seal of Liberia on the other "is to the honour and memory of the Men-and Women-in-Arms who risked their lives to undertake the Revolution of April 12, 1980".

It also symbolizes the spirit of the Revolution, Minister Jones added.

In his welcome address, the deputy governor of the National Bank of Liberia, Mr. William Diggs, said the coin is being introduced in Liberia to reduce to some extent the expenditure on import of U.S. currency notes, and as well economize on the cost of minting other lower coins.

Deputy Governor Diggs said it would have cost Liberia more money to mint more \$1.00 coins than it would to mint similar coins in five dollar denomination.

No Penacea

He told his audience, which included leading bankers and members of the Liberian Bankers Association, that National Bank would from time to time regulate and monitor the flow of the new

coin according to the requirements of the economy just as it is presently done with other Liberian coins ranging from ten cents to one dollar.

The Liberia Bankers Association, through its president Robert Keller, assured government of its cooperation in the circulation of the coin.

Mr. Keller hoped that the new coin would circulate along with other currencies and that it would be freely accepted by all.

Speaking to the press shortly after the official ceremonies, Mr. Diggs said that National Bank decided to introduce the coin because coins have longer life span than currency notes.

The Deputy Governor who has been running the affairs of the National Bank in the absence of Governor Thomas D. Voer Hanson, said that the government of Liberia pays nearly \$30,000.00 to pump U.S. currency into the country monthly.

Governor Diggs said the new \$5 silver coin was minted at the cost of 10 cents each and is made in a simple manner for easy recognition and distinction from other coins.

Asked whether the introduction of the new \$5 coins will in any way help revive the ailing economy of Liberia, Mr. Diggs said that the government of Liberia,

like other governments, has the right to make policies that would help its people.

However, he said, the coming of the new coins into Liberia should not be seen as a panacea to the national economic crisis.

Governor Diggs re-emphasized that Liberia's present economy is an outcome of world-wide recession and the new coin could not be considered as a solution to the problem.

He said that his bank has worked and is working very hard in the gathering of adequate information to safeguard the new coin against other international currencies.

Deputy Governor William Diggs then appealed to all to accept and recognize the new legal tender as a genuine medium of exchange in commercial activities.

But there were isolated cases yesterday of some traders refusing the coin from buyers on the grounds that they had not been informed about it.

The new coin is seven-sided and is labelled "five dollars" above the statue of the unknown soldier and the figure "5" under the statue on one side.

The other side of the coin has "Republic of Liberia" written above the seal of Liberia, and below the seal is marked "1982".

**AS OF NEW FISCAL YEAR, MINISTERS TO HANDLE MONTHLY PAYROLL MATTERS**

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

**As of July 1, 1982, which is the begining of the 1982 fiscal year, heads of government ministries and agencies will handle all matters relating to their monthly payrolls.**

This recommendation by the Minister of Finance, which has been approved by the Head of State, C.I.C Samuel Kanyon Doe, is aimed at decentralizing the payment of monthly salaries.

This means that as of July 1, heads of ministries and agencies will sign the payroll checks of their employees.

Minister Jones said in an interview yesterday that the controlling factor for making monthly payment of salaries will be worked out by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the various ministries and agencies.

He said the Government had taken this decision to curb the incidence of duplication of monthly salary cheques.

The exercise would enable heads of ministries and agencies of government to scrutinize payrolls before they sign them, he said.

According to the minister, some heads of ministries and agencies hitherto did not

carefully examine payrolls presented to them by their finance officers before appending their signatures.

Minister Jones explained that in this decentralized system beginning July 1, a quarterly allotment for each ministry and agency will be set aside for their use.

If a ministry or agency uses up all its allotment before the quarter ends, then something is wrong somewhere. The minister or director would then be able to know if the payroll is padded or not.

He said that as things are at the moment, his ministry signs all cheques with no way of knowing ghost names from real names.

He is of the strong opinion that the new measure will go a long way in curbing corrupt practices in the making of payrolls and in giving out cheques to employees.

TEN MORE HOUSING UNITS TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR BTC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Ten additional housing units are to be constructed at the western end of the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia to accommodate members of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The instruction to construct the units, which will comprise four apartments each, was given to Defense Minister Major General Albert Karpeh by Head of State Doe when he visited the BTC Friday to acquaint himself with developments there.

While at BTC, Commander-In-Chief Doe, accompanied by Armed Forces Commanding-General Brigadier General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa, Defense Minister Albert B.S. Karpeh and Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Henry Dubar and other high ranking military personnel, inspected the construction site at the eastern end of the barracks where five housing units with ten apartments each, are being built.

The housing units being

constructed for officers when completed, will be able to accommodate about fifty families.

The contractor in charge of the construction of the units, Mr. Sam Saad of the Saint Joseph Construction Company, told Head of State Doe that the buildings would be ready for occupancy by August this year.

C-I-C Doe also briefly toured the facilities of the Headquarter Service Support Battalion at BTC and instructed Defense Minister Karpeh to ensure that the building was properly maintained.

The building, which was renovated recently, is being used by the band unit of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The construction of more housing units for soldiers throughout the country is seen by observers as determination of the PRC to return the soldiers to decent barracks in 1985.

CSO: 4700/1190

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION 'HAS WORKED WITH COMMENDABLE SPEED'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text]

**The 25-member National Constitution Commission marks its first year in office this April. But in one year, the Commission has worked with commendable speed toward the accomplishment of its task — the writing of a New Constitution.**

The setting up of the Commission by the People's Redemption Council was announced by C.I.C Doe in his Christmas message in December, 1980. Its membership is made up of Liberian lawyers, educators, industrialists, clergymen and journalists, reflecting a cross-section of the Liberian society. Every county or political sub-division in the country is represented on the commission. It was commissioned in April 1981 by C.I.C Doe.

Dr. Amos Sawyer, an outstanding political scientist and dean of Liberia College, University of Liberia, was selected as chairman of the commission, while Mr. D. K. Womsehleay, Industrial Relations superintendent for Lam-

co became co-chairman.

The accomplishment of the Commission thus far has been the completion of the first phase of its work, holding public hearings around the country to gather views and opinions from target groups, students, labour unions, professionals and a cross-section of the Liberian population.

Dr. Sawyer told a press conference on March 8, 1982 that members of the Commission were very delighted with the participation of the citizenry and concerned individuals during the public hearings. He said the Commission was satisfied with the level of public enthusiasm and responses, and would therefore move on to the second stage of the task, to prepare the draft document.

The draft document, he said, when completed, will be presented to a Constitutional Advisory Assembly yet to be set up by the Commission, for review.

It is this assembly that will advise the People's Redemption Council on the draft con-

stitution, and the outcome of the exercise will lead eventually to the writing of a final legal document and the holding of a national referendum on the document. This would pave the way to civilian rule in Liberia.

However, before this happens, the Commission will have to set up certain machinery as election commission, political committees and so forth, to ensure peaceful transition and fair exercise of democracy.

During the public hearings, which have been the most difficult task yet for the Commission, a total of 47 position papers or written documents **were presented by students, professional groups and other pressure groups. In addition, hundreds of letters were sent by the public on crucial constitution issues.**

But Dr. Sawyer said not all views given will necessarily be included in the new document, yet appropriate consideration will be accorded them.

During the hearings, two issues which sparked off intensive public debate were the question of non-negroids becoming citizens of Liberia, and the practice of "sassywood" or trial by ordeal. There were divided opinions on these issues.

On such touchy issues, the Chairman "said" careful analysis will be carried out

**and the most appropriate decision taken in the interest of the majority.**

The Commission, since its inception, has lost two of its members. Commanry Wesseh, from Grand Gedeh County, was dismissed from the Commission after being accused of making unpleasant remarks against the Government. Madam Abeodu B. Jones, a historian from Grand Cape Mount, was appointed Liberia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, replacing Mr. Winston Tubman. Mr. Tubman, a lawyer, has joined the Commission as chairman of the Research Committee.

The Commission has a full-time secretariat, headed by Willie Belleh, Jr., and a team of other co-workers, to codify all records of the Commission. There is also a public relations section to keep in touch with the press and the public.

The Commission, before beginning its work sometime last year, organized itself into a number of committees, including research, political, economic, social, judicial and cultural committees to handle specific responsibilities as suggested by their titles.

The Commission's work, according to insiders, has been progressive in working with the PRC, which has promised full cooperation for a smooth return to constitutional rule in 1985.

NPA COMPTROLLER MAINTAINS AUDITING REPORT UNFAIR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

In order to make the National Port Authority operational and efficient, its management has announced a total freeze on employment for a period of 18 months or more.

Along with that measure, the NPA management has also declared that it has effected an "offensive measure" for the collection of outstanding bills from customers doing business with the port.

Addressing the press yesterday, the Comptroller of NPA, Mr. Wah Nim'ne E. Mombo, said at the present, NPA has in its employ nearly 3,000 workers which figure shows clearly that the authority was being overstuffed.

Mr. Mombo said, however, that the present management of the NPA has no intention to layoff any member of its present staff stating: "No employee needs to be worried".

The comptroller revealed that the NPA with the present workforce had a payroll of \$670,000 a month to meet salary requirements. Comptroller Mombo said NPA has also abolished the overtime system and instead introduced a three-shift system. Under this program the authority has reduced salary costs from the \$670,000 mark to \$500,000.

He told newsmen that under the overtime system the authority used to pay out sometimes twice the employee's monthly salary in a month for the extra time required of

him.

He said for the past several months, NPA has been facing a general financial problem, resulting from the general economic situation.

In the past, ships were not calling at the Free Port while the authority had to keep on meeting salary payments for its workers. This condition, Mr. Mombo said, brought the financial situation to an all-time low, while manpower costs were at an all-time high".

#### Audit Report

The major problem that may be facing the NPA now is the negative result that the recent audit conducted by the General Auditing Bureau may have on the authority in negotiating assistance for the operation of the port.

To this question, Mr. Mombo said that from "reliable" sources, we had heard that recent international listing of ports revealed that NPA is the number three unsafe port in the world".

Mr. Mombo suspected that the rank allegedly given the NPA from this "western country's list may possibly be the outcome of the unfair audit report given by the auditor".

Taking a look at the report, the comptroller said it was discovered that the amount of \$1.5 million reported to have been mismanaged by the previous management of the

port: were "incorrigible, questionable and unfair".

The report of the General Auditing Bureau shows about 50 top management personnel were involved in the mismanagement of NPA funds.

Giving the findings of the NPA, Mr. Mombo said of the amount of \$1.5M reported by the audit, \$1.3M was amount due the government of Liberia by the NPA as taxes.

He said that was due to the financial pinch faced by the port. NPA reached an "offset agreement with government" for the settlement of the taxes.

Equally the government through its ministries and agencies, owes the National Port Authority for port charges and storage. Under the offset arrangement: the NPA would arrange with the government to offset their debt with the port by taking from what the port due them from the debt they owe the port or vice versa.

He said at the time of the audit, the government of Liberia was owing the NPA \$2.2 million and that an entry had been put in to offset their individual indebtedness.

Surprisingly, Mr. Mombo said, the audit report included this money, as an amount the port could not account for.

He cited two cases where a prominent government official, who is a member of the Board of NPA and, an employee were ordered by the report to make restitution of \$750 and \$200 respectively.

The Board member was said to be owing the amount of \$750 which Mr. Mombo explained was amount given to the board member as a regular allowance during deliberations on port matters.

He said the auditors' report indicated that the female employee, name withheld, should have received \$105 per day as per diem for travelling abroad in the interest of NPA but instead she was given \$98 per day by management against government approved travel

allowance. Asked Mr. Mombo, "How could the audit request the employee to pay back some money when, in fact, she did not get the approved rate and when she was under paid?"

Comptroller Wah Nim'ne E. Mombo said he personally was not challenging the audit result because of the personalities involved as he did not know how they came into the picture but "the report creates the impression that the NPA is being run by a bunch of incompetent, dishonest and corrupt people".

He said the report was an indictment of the entire port because if all of the management team is that corrupt, what about the dock workers.

Mr. Mombo maintained that the audit was unfair because it did not involve his office and up to the present copy of the audit report had not been served to NPA.

"The individuals accused of mismanagement by the report have the right to be confronted with any evidence against them and to defend themselves against such evidence", he said.

The comptroller asserted that the manner in which the audit was conducted casts doubt on the image of the port and the country to the outside world.

Mr. Mombo intimated that reports such as the one given by the General Auditing Bureau cause problems in insurance matters. "News like this causes problems because insurance companies would not like to deal with a port with such an unprofessional audit report, and if they did, they charge us high premium for doing so".

The NPA comptroller then advanced the following recommendations: That the General Auditing Bureau re-do the entire audit; the bureau invite an independent team of auditors if the first idea is not possible; or that the bureau make available its working papers to NPA or any independent team of accountants for thorough scrutiny.

**PLO ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE, ANSWERS QUESTIONS**

AB071808 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Col Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian people [UDPM], today at 1200 received in audience on behalf of the head of state Ibrahim (al-Tari Abu Khalil), the PLO ambassador to Senegal, who brought a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive council, to President Moussa Traore. After conveying through Col Amadou Baba Diarra president [as heard] Yasir 'Arafat's brotherly greetings to President Moussa Traore, Mr Ibrahim (al-Tari) elaborated on the situation in the Middle East, particularly on the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their national rights and on the situation prevailing in the occupied Arab territories.

On behalf of the head of state, Col Amadou Baba Diarra reaffirmed the firm support of the Malian people, their government and their party, UDPM, to the Palestinian cause--the recovery of all occupied Arab territories and the condemnation of the expansionist, murderous and oppressive policy of the Zionist entity.

Present at the audience were Mr (Abderahim Ahmed Abu Rhaba), PLO ambassador to Mali, Talibe Soumane, UDPM central executive bureau member, and Tidiani Blisse, the head of state's diplomatic adviser. After the audience, the PLO envoy answered questions by Sidi Diawara.

[Begin recording] [Question] Israel has stepped up the number of its settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. Will this not further complicate efforts to solve the Palestinian problem.

[Answer in English fading into French translation] Following the Camp David accord signed by the United States, the Zionist entity and Egypt, the number of settlements in the occupied territories will increase and the increase will of course make the situation and the conditions of our Palestinian people more difficult. You may have heard about the killing and massacre against our people in the occupied territories. Every day, there are massacres and gunshot is fired on the Palestinian masses rising against the Zionist occupation. In his latest measures, Zionist Prime Minister Begin proposed never to withdraw the settlements in the occupied territories. Such measures will only harm the Zionist entity. Increasing the number of settlements is nothing less than

annexing the West Bank and Gaza. It is always said that Israel wants peace. But now one can see that Israel is waging war against the Palestinian population and the Arab people. It refuses to recognize the PLO as the only authentic representative of the Palestinian people. It denies the Palestinian people their rights. When Israel annexes their territories, what kind of peace does it want?

[Question] Does the PLO envisage rapprochement with Husni Mubarak's Egypt?

[Answer] Husni Mubarak is undoubtedly not al-Sadat. He cannot be like al-Sadat. We did not have a conflict with al-Sadat because he was called al-Sadat. We were at loggerheads with him and his regime because, when he signed the Camp David agreement, he greatly harmed the cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights.

Last month, when the Zionists withdrew from the Sinai, the occupying Zionist authorities protested to Egypt, charging Egyptian authorities with helping the PLO or maintaining contacts with it. Of course, we wish Egypt would return among the Arabs. Egypt is a force that must stand by us. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/940

SWAPO PROGRAM VIEWS STUDENT DISSENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

EA131205 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1930 GMT 12 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday more than 1,500 students of the university of Cape Town stayed away from lectures as a sign of solidarity with students of the University of Fort Hare, who are boycotting lectures following the indiscriminate arrest of innocent students in that campus. At a student (?body) meeting students voted to support the call by the Azanian students organization. Azaso, for a national day of solidarity with the students in the Ciskei by staying away from lectures. This decision follows disturbances at the Fort Hare campus sparked off by [an] unwanted visit by Ciskei's so-called president, [word indistinct] Lennox Sebe, at a graduation ceremony 2 weeks ago. That incident was not the first nor the last of its kind in the history of our national liberation struggle.

Such militant actions by our heroic youth are not only directed against the student stooges alone as individuals but they are mainly aimed at the very system of national oppression and racial discrimination. Our youth has learned through its bitter experience, like the Soweto and [words indistinct] massacres, that the racial system of education is intertwined with the system of apartheid and that to remove this poisonous education it is imperative to destroy the notorious system of apartheid. The presence of the brutal state police at any demonstration by students has time and again reaffirmed this belief.

That is why nowadays students no longer confine their opposition to educational matters only, but they have taken it upon themselves to be part of the democratic forces that are [words indistinct] with the system of national oppression, which is the cause of all of our misery today.

Tuesday's action by the students of Cape Town University is a manifestation of the broadening of the democratic camp within the white community which is part of anti-oppression forces and our president, Oliver Tambo, pointed out that as our forces strike deeper into the south they will be joined not only by the oppressed African majority and other oppressed minorities but also by a growing number of democratic whites. Nowadays more and more democrats from the white (?race) are joining the national liberation forces.

Attempts by apartheid authorities to suppress white democrats have proved to be fruitless. The (?murder and harassment) [words indistinct] like (Bram Fishcer), Neil Aggett, (Denis) [name indistinct] and many others have, instead of frightening people away from the struggle, added more commitment and determination to fight on.

CSO: 4700/1232

SWAPO RADIO COMMENTS ON COST OF NAMIBIA OPERATIONS

EA141426 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] The military build-up and the deployment of thousands of mercenaries by the South African racist regime, in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, is a tacit recognition that the determined freedom fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], the military wing of our vanguard movement, SWAPO of Namibia, has extended the zone of armed resistance from the eastern swamps of Namibia through the plains of northern Namibia to the valleys, hills and mountains of (?Oko) Veldt in western Namibia, where PLAN combatants have established semiliberated areas.

The continued broadening and intensification of the armed national liberation struggle waged by the PLAN has forced the racist Pretoria regime to spend more than \$4 million a day in order for the racist trigger-happy troops--and the Western mercenaries alike--to maintain the regime's illegal occupationist racist army status in Namibia, in a doomed attempt to maintain its colonial domination of our country permanently.

Much of this high military spending goes into construction of the racist regime's installations, like the Ruacana hydroelectric, which are continuously damaged by SWAPO freedom fighters and half of this is shared for importing sophisticated weapons which are also daily suffing [as heard] at the hands of the plan combatants. And the other [half] is merely for bringing Africans in Namibia to support the apartheid system which our people are already fighting against.

Right from the outset we have been talking while the racist Pretoria regime, with the support of the very gang of five, has been shooting us from the back. Today we fight not for the love of shooting, as is the case with the racist soldiers and the Western mercenary [word indistinct] who shoot for coins of money.

As from the beginning of this year alone, daily casualties of the racist South African army are being reported. Last month alone saw the destruction of half a dozen facist South African (?army camps) in Namibia, which claimed the lives of more than 200 racist South African commandos and their mercenaries, alike.

On Tuesday this week, 11th May 1982, 11 racist South African trigger-happy misguided soldiers of fortune were killed by the PLAN combatants, during an attack on a South African military post near (Oshagi) in northern Namibia.

On 23d April, in the regions of (Ochipkangu) and Ondangua, seven more boer soldiers were completely put out of action by SWAPO freedom fighters. According to reports from Namibia, the racist South African military personnel stationed in northern Namibia have been running away from their military camps, as from the beginning of last month.

Many of these war registers are fleeing to London, where they already have formed a committee opposing the military activities of the South African regime against innocent Namibian civilians in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/1232

BRIEFS

OMVS, PLANNED MEETING ON CHAD--The cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. The president of the republic reported to the council about the laying of the cornerstone of the Manantali Dam and the seventh summit meeting of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] in which he took part from 11 to 12 May. In this regard, the head of state expressed satisfaction about the positive results achieved by the seventh OMVS summit conference and renewed his thanks to the Malian people and government as well as to President Moussa Traore for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation. The head of state emphasized the importance the three OMVS member states attach to the laying of the cornerstone of the Manantali Dam which marks an important stage in the life of the organization. The president also (?mentioned) the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state of the countries which have sent military contingents to Chad within the framework of the inter-African security and peacekeeping force in that country. The prime minister reported on the preparations being made for the forthcoming visit to Senegal by His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France. [Excerpts] [AB190845 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 May 82]

CSO: 4719/942

MOGADISHU RADIO COMMENTS ON REPRESSION IN ETHIOPIA

EA151548 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 May 82

[Commentary by Abdullahi Hasan (Fadaq)]

[Text] The cheap propaganda issued daily by radio Addis Ababa is not based on understanding or knowledge in the slightest but is propaganda put out by mercenaries who live on foreign donations while at the same time nursing deep-rooted tribal feelings.

In Abyssinia we are aware that you cannot move in the city of Addis Ababa at night while thousands of students, youths and intellectuals have perished at the hands of Mengistu's regime. The so-called revolution manipulated by Mengistu and the Russians has become a tool to exterminate the youth, students workers and intellectuals who brought about the change within Abyssinia. All those forward-looking and fair-minded Knians who for years opposed the Haile Selassie regime have been massacred and annihilated. The economy and the general life of the Abyssinian people have sunk to a very low level.

The baseless lies and cheap propaganda radio Addis Ababa aims against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] leadership are aimed at creating confusion, tension and unrest among the Somali people. Since, however, the Somali people know full well the aims behind this cheap propaganda, which is a move to deceive and divert the Abyssinian people away from internal problems, we can conclude that the mindless regime is wasting its time.

The Mengistu regime claims to be rehabilitating a large number of refugees coming from areas affected by the prolonged droughts. But it is surprising to note that the Mengistu regime is now presenting the poor people from the drought devastated Wollo region as political refugees from the SDR.

The SDR has sheltered many refugees who fled from their home areas because of the pillage and massacre by the Mengistu's Militait forced to fight in the Western Somali territory colonized by Abyssinia. The rehabilitation of the so-called refugees, claimed by Mengistu, is to obtain food from relief agencies to feed its militia forcefully sent to fight in liberation wars raging in the Eritrean, Western Somalia, Tigre, Abo and Oromo territories.

The baseless and concocted lies issued by the Mengistu regime against the SDR to the effect that many people are fleeing from Somalia is meant to cover up the fact that over 80,000 Abyssinians have fled from their country; 40,000 of these people who have fled from Abyssinia now reside in the United States as refugees while the rest are scattered all over the world, in particular the neighboring countries. Other inhumane acts unleashed upon the Abyssinian people by Mengistu's regime are the thousands of people held in the compulsory labor camps and the continuous massacre of the Muslim and Christian religious leaders.

Therefore, it is imperative for Mengistu's regime to implement its claim to serve the national interest and desist from its surrogate position to the Kremlin and Libya. We call upon the Abyssinian people to unite their forces and do away with the lackey regime of Mengistu which has destroyed their national interest.

CSO: 4797/19

MOGADISHU RADIO CRITICIZES MOSCOW'S 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

EA171550 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 17 May 82

[ (Abdullahi Hassan Fadhal) commentary]

[Text] Somalia's policy is not dictated from the Kremlin, like Abyssinian and Libyan policies. Here is a commentary by (Abdullahi Hassam Fadhal):

The Kremlin administration in Moscow has lately pursued a baseless propaganda campaign aimed at blatantly interfering in the internal affairs, policies and interests of the Somali people. President Mohamed Siad Barre has in the past clearly told the Kremlin that Somalia and Russia would not resume diplomatic relations, and for this reason radio Moscow has no right or justification in meddling in Somalia's internal or external policies and fabricating stories about Somalia.

Some of radio Moscow's noted cheap propaganda and lies are that Somalia's social organizations do not exist, that Somalia's policy is expansionist and that the country's economy is in dire straits. In reply to these concocted lies, we would like to inform Moscow of its ignorance of what is going on in Somalia and tell it that Somalia's policies are of no concern to it.

Somalia does not want to take any land that does not belong to it, unlike the Soviet Union which has imposed itself forcibly in Afghanistan and in other eastern countries.

Somalia will not abandon its policy of assisting peoples fighting for their self-determination and independence, like the Western Somalis, Eritreans, Abos, Tigreans, the ANC, SWAPO and the PLO. It is surprising, therefore, for the Soviet Union--which continually feeds its people lies and propaganda, and at the same time openly oppresses them--to become the voice of justice and speak on behalf of human rights.

It is well-known that the Somali people have never bowed down to others or been dictated to by others. A clear indication of this for Moscow is the historic defeat by the Somali youth league and the Somali (?national league) of the colonialists during the independence war.

Somali nationals are no different from other third world nationals whose economies are still growing. However, the Somali revolution aims to get the Somali people to their desired goals. For this reason it is only right and natural for the Soviet Union to direct and dictate to those who need its advice and economic and political directions, like Abyssinia, Libya, Syria, Aden and Afghanistan.

CSO: 4707/19

TOGO

BRIEFS

RATIFICATION OF ECOWAS DEFENSE PACT--The council of ministers met at the presidential palace yesterday under the chairmanship of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the rally of the Togolese people and president of the republic. According to a communique on the meeting given to the press, the council examined and adopted two draft bills and five decrees. The first draft bill authorizes the ratification of the protocol on mutual assistance in the field of defense between the governments of the member state of ECOWAS, which was signed in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 29 May 1981. The second bill authorizes the ratification of the additional protocol, modifying article 2 of the protocol on the definition of the concept of products originating from member countries of ECOWAS, which was also signed in Freetown on 29 May 1981. [Excerpt] [AB130739 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4719/941

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID FOR AGRICULTURE--The French central fund for economic cooperation and the Upper Voltan Government this morning signed an agreement by which the fund will place 150 million CFA francs at the disposal of the national agricultural credit board to finance motorized agriculture. According to the agreement, 175 farmers will be supplied with motorized agricultural equipment over a 4-year period. [AB101354 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 May 82]

CSO: 4719/939

IMF SETS 'TOUGH CONDITIONS' BEFORE RELEASE OF NEXT DRAWING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE International Monetary Fund (IMF) has set tough conditions for Zambia to meet before the release of the next drawing from the K800 million package, President Kaunda revealed yesterday.

But the Party and its Government was yet to decide whether the conditions offered the best prescription for the economic ailment Zambia was suffering.

The President said he has had a look at the conditions which the IMF was demanding but he was not yet ready to discuss these until the Central Committee and Cabinet had discussed them.

"But I must say the IMF is demanding very tough conditions. If we agree they are the right prescription to the ailment, we shall tell the nation although I cannot say if they are the answer."

On the economy in general, the President said it was going to be very dark before it gets brighter.

The balance of payments arrears were reaching alarming proportions and this meant belt tightening on the part of Zambians.

Zambia had just gone through a poor rainy season at a time when the response from peasant and commercial farmers was good.

This meant another burden for the nation because the foreign exchange which would have been used to bring in raw materials to improve the economy would be used to import maize to feed the people.

He said the mining industry was still in the doldrums although a reorganisation had just been completed. People appointed to key positions were expected to improve the situation.

CSO: 4700/1189

## KAUNDA SAYS SHAPI'S TALKS WITH ZAIRIAN COUNTERPART SUCCESSFUL

## Twenty-five Zambians Released

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] **TWENTY - FIVE**  
**Zambians who were**  
**detained by Zairean**  
**authorities early**  
**this year have been**  
**released, President**  
**Kaunda announced**  
**in Lusaka yester-**  
**day.**

The Zambians, who included policemen, were set free on Friday and are now in Ndola.

Dr Kaunda made the announcement at a Labour Day Rally he addressed at the Freedom Statue along the Independence road.

He told a huge crowd that after successful talks held in Lubumbashi between Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi and his Zairean counterpart, the authorities there had decided to free the Zambians.

Mr Shapi's delegation left Ndola for Zaire last Tuesday to attend the Zaire/Zambia joint permanent commission meeting which discussed the continued detention of the Zambians.

On Wednesday Dr Kaunda said it was difficult for any agreement between Zambia and Zaire to be implemented and even if he personally met his Zairean counterpart President Mobutu Sese Seko

nothing would come out.

He said the many agreements reached between the two countries had not been honoured and he did not know whether Mr Shapi would achieve anything in his Lubumbashi meetings with Zairean officials over Zambians detained in that country..

But yesterday the President confessed he was upset and angry when he talked about the issue with heads of the mass media at State House to mark his 58th birthday.

"I am, however, glad to announce that Comrade Shapi's mission in Shaba was successful and all our 25 people were freed yesterday and are now in Ndola."

He stressed that Zambia had nothing but good intentions in so far as Zaireans were concerned. "Indeed we have these good intentions with all our neighbours and the rest of the world. We want genuine unity based on fair play and justice which we try to apply within the country and our neighbours."

In Ndola, Mr Shapi said among the detainees were three soldiers, a former soldier, three paramilitary police officers and civilians who were charged with spying by Zaireans and were to appear in court there.

The paramilitary police officers and soldiers were not shown during a news conference held at Mr Shapi's office to announce the release of the Zambians because Zam-

bian security officers were debriefing them.

Mr Shapi said the Zambians were set free after the third session of the commission.

"We are happy that our brothers and sisters have been released without any conditions. Although prison conditions there are tough when the Zambians were presented to us at the meeting, they looked very healthy, but one cannot rule out that they went through some sort of torture during their stay in various prisons.

"These officers could have been sentenced to death if they had not been released because Zairean authorities take such cases very seriously. The Fiat car they were using was also given back to us."

Others were charged with entering that country illegally and without purpose.

Mr Shapi commended Shaba Province governor Mr Bula Nyati for making the release possible and added that Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu had given the commission the task of ensuring that there was harmony between the two countries.

He appealed to Zambians to avoid using illegal routes as they risked being picked up by Zairean soldiers. Those wishing to visit that country should obtain travel documents to avoid harassment.

The other achievement of the meeting was the implementation of open trade between the two countries.

\* The Lubumbashi trade fair which was also attended by Zambian businessmen was successful. The Zairean businessmen were invited to participate in the Zambia Trade Fair.

Some of the freed detainees are Chanda Alfred, Christina Namushi, Kafwava Mwansa, Kasongo Mwansa, Shimba

One. Shikawalo Kasito, Thomas Chupa, Kafwimbi Mumba, Francis Jackson, Joseph Kamanya, Rose Manda, Jackson Luchembe, Michael Mutale, Harry Mwansa, Sandoki Ngungu, Adam Kantiya, Erick Boje, Gibson Pande, Allan Chileshe and Joseph Kamaya.

### Zambia Releases Zairian Soldiers

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TWO Zairean soldiers who were held at Solwezi remand prison for entering Zambia without documents were discharged by a Solwezi magistrates court after the State withdrew the case.

Kamusake Makewandila, 51, and Twavako Fimbu, 41, of Kasapu and Kamalaku police camps, Kipushi, had on April 8, denied contravening immigration regulations.

It was alleged that the two entered Zambia in Chief Chikola's area near the border with Kipushi, on February 13, without documents of identity.

They were apprehended by mobile police officers stationed at Mushindamo.

### Resumption of Zaire-Zambia Air Link

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text]

AN Air Zaire Boeing 737 yesterday landed at Lusaka International Airport to mark the resumption of air link between Zambia and Zaire.

As the Zairean airliner touched down at the Lusaka International Airport at about 11.30 hours a crowd of Zaireans danced to the throbbing drums and music of their homeland.

Among scores of people on the plane was Mr Loma Djamboleka, Zaire secretary of state for finance who has come to attend the African

Development Bank meeting opening in Lusaka this week.

Welcoming the resumed route, Air Zaire commercial director Mr Minkwene Ngawala, who was on the flight, said he was happy with the move which was a result of his airline's close association with Zambia Airways.

"Being a joint venture with Zambia Airways we are following the level and ideals of African unity. The establishment of our airline linkage with Zambia will develop tourism between our two countries," he added.

### Reported Zairian Mistreatment of Zambians

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ONE of the 25 Zambians released by Zaire on Friday yesterday told of beatings, starvation and other forms of torture detainees were subjected to in a tiny, dark cell at Kipushi.

Mr Harry Mwansa, 26, of Ndola's Chifubu township said when he was picked up with others on March 1 at Mokambo, he went through terrible beatings and other forms of torture. "Fifteen of us were kept in a small dark cell while the two women were always kept outside. There was tight security all around at the camp and we did not try to escape."

The women received some food from relatives because they had known about their capture in good time, but he and others had no food until after ten days when his mother "located" him.

He is bitter because he was detained and tortured for nothing and his wristwatch and K\$0 in cash the Zaireans seized had not been return-

ed to him. While in detention he sustained a broken arm when he tried to peep through a small window.

Mr Mwansa was not at Mr Shapi's Press conference at which some of his colleagues were "exhibited" to the Press because he was still nursing his arm.

The Zairean military authorities insisted that the captured Zambians were soldiers sent by the Government to spy on the border activities and they would not be released until Zairean soldiers held by Zambia were freed first.

Mr Mwansa, however, admitted that among the 15 captives there were three soldiers who had security identity cards. Three prisoners said they were paramilitary officers.

"These were not captured on the Zairean side, they were abducted from Zambia, brought to Mokambo and then moved to Kipushi."

CSO: 4700/1189

KAUNDA SAYS UNIP WILL MEET AGAIN WITH CHURCH LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday said the decision by the Party and its Government to introduce scientific socialism in schools was not an exercise in deception but was aimed at getting to the root cause of Zambia's problems.

He said that when he first read the pamphlet prepared by churches on the topic, he could see there was a great deal of misunderstanding on what the Party was trying to do. This prompted him to invite church leaders to a seminar to discuss the issue.

Speaking at a state House interview with heads of the mass media Dr Kaunda said the Central Committee and the Cabinet were still studying the resolutions passed by the church leaders.

After studying the resolutions the Party would call another meeting with the church leaders sometimes in June or July to see if an agreement could be reached.

The decision to introduce the teaching of scientific socialism in schools has been radically opposed by churches claiming the study preached the non-existence of God.

Archbishop Emmanuel Mili-

ngo, in a pastoral circular now being distributed to congregations has called on church members to resist the introduction of socialism in Zambia.

The National Youth and Christian Education of Zambia organisation has backed the church's stand "because the introduction of scientific socialism will bring with it dictatorship, corruption and an erosion of basic human rights."

And the United Church of Zambia synod which ended on Tuesday challenged the Party to tell the nation what had gone wrong with Humanism before any attempts to introduce scientific socialism were made.

Releasing a paper on the subject to the synod, church president, Reverend Doyce Musunsa said the church was opposed to the introduction of scientific socialism in schools or any other teaching which hindered the progress of children.

"We are of the view that scientific socialism should be taught at university level only because at that level children are able to decide what is good and bad for them," Mr Musunsa said.

The Catholic Church has published for sale, a simplified version of Pope John Paul's encyclical on human work which strongly denounces Marxism and capitalism.

'DROUGHT STRICKEN SOUTHERN AFRICA SHOULD BE DECLARED DISASTER AREA'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**SOUTHERN** African countries which have been hit by drought should be declared disaster countries so that they can get help from the United Nations, Prime Minister Mundia said in Kalomo yesterday.

He said Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia should be declared disaster countries.

Addressing a meeting of heads of Government departments and Party officials at Kalomo Secondary School, Mr Mundia said some countries in North Africa had been declared disaster nations and were receiving aid from the UN.

The Southern African countries should also be given similar attention.

The "Africa killer drought" was serious and immediate action was needed to save lives of people and animals in the region.

The Prime Minister who referred to a report on the drought in the region in the

latest issue of *Newsweek* magazine, said Southern Africa was suffering its worst drought in 50 years.

### Grazing

In neighbouring countries, cattle were dying because of lack of grazing land and water.

He said Livingstone recorded the lowest rainfall since 1948. The other seriously affected districts are Kalomo, Namwala and Gwembe.

Mr Mundia instructed the provincial council to compile a report within two weeks on what measures it was taking to solve the problem.

The situation was serious and needed urgent solution. to Maamba Collieries.

CSO: 4700/1189

SWAPO MOVING YOUNGER REFUGEES FROM ANGOLA TO ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

SWAPO is moving younger refugees from camps in Angola to safer resettlement camps in Zambia because of constant raids into Angola by racist South African troops.

And to cater for the increased number of refugees in Zambian camps, both SWAPO and the World Food Programme (WFP) representatives in Zambia have appealed to the WFP headquarters in Rome to speed up the delivery of supplies for SWAPO.

WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe reported in Lusaka yesterday the organisation had signed a K1.178m agreement with SWAPO and the Zambian Government under which the WFP would supply food to Nyangu refugee camp and the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka for two years.

He said normally WFP projects of this nature took about six months before supplies could begin to arrive, but because more children would be coming into Nyangu camp from Angola an appeal had been made to the head-

quarters to speed up delivery. Should this be agreed upon, supplies could begin to arrive within the next month or two.

Under the accord the WFP will provide 1,300 tonnes of maize and mealie meal, 1,030 tonnes of beans, 100 tonnes of fish, 100 tonnes of cooking oil and 100 tonnes of powdered milk.

Mr Gondwe said WFP supplies normally took long to arrive because goods were shipped from different countries which had promised more aid to the liberation movement.

At present the population of Nyangu camp fluctuated between 3,000 to 4,000 while the population at the institute for Namibia was around 400, Mr Gondwe said.

Initially SWAPO had wanted the agreement to cover a year in anticipation of early Namibian independence but the WFP felt since it was not certain that Namibia would be independent this year it was safer to spread the agreement over two years.

CSO: 4700/1189

SOKO 'HOPES INDIAN-ZAMBIAN FRIENDSHIP WILL CONTINUE TO GROW'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

**ZAMBIA has asked for Indian help in implementing the industrial participatory democracy programme.**

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by Member of the Central Committee in charge of Industrial Participatory Democracy (IPD) Mr Shadreck Soko when Indian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Omar Nath Ram called on him.

Mr Soko noted that India had a long experience of workers' industrial participation which Zambia was also following to strengthen her political and economic stability.

"We believe and trust that India, as a sister republic and as one that has been experimenting workers' participation longer than Zambia, would assist us in many ways to effectively and practically implement workers' participation."

He hoped that the existing friendship between India and Zambia would continue to

grow.

Mr Soko said Zambia held India in high esteem because, politically, President Kaunda had been greatly inspired by late Mahatma Gandhi while Prime Minister Munda was educated in that country.

"What is more, India, like Zambia, is committed to democratising her political and economic institutions for the benefit of the workers and the nation," said Mr Soko who gave Mr Ram a brief history and aims of the IPD department.

Mr Soko, who visited India last year when he represented Zambia at an international conference on workers' participation and self-management in developing countries, said this country had drawn great inspiration and lessons from the meeting.

In reply, Mr Ram said Zambia and India should cherish the fact that their growing friendship and co-operation in many fields was

greatly benefiting both countries.

Because of this cooperation, India was establishing new, and big projects in Zambia, while Indian expatriates were working in various fields in this country.

The new industries would help accelerate development and generate employment opportunities.

Mr Ram said his country admired President Kaunda's leadership qualities which had earned him great respect and admiration in international circles.

It was the wish of the people of the two countries to ensure their friendly relations continued to grow together with industrial cooperation.

India's industrial policy was similar to that which Zambia was following and the high commissioner was sure of its success in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1189

SOVIET UNION NEGOTIATING COOPERATION IN GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 p 7

[Text]

**ZAMBIA AND the Soviet Union are currently negotiating co-operation in the fields of geology and agriculture.**

Economic Counsellor in the Soviet embassy, Mr Karl Gorev, said this in Lusaka at the weekend when he held a reception for Zambian people with whom his office has business relations.

Mr Gorev said experts from his country were recently in Zambia to look at future co-operation but a final decision has not yet been reached.

The Counsellor said the development of the Soviet-Zambian economic and technical co-operation is distinguished by the stability of their relations.

He added that more than 100 Soviet specialists are currently working in different fields of the Zambian economy.

"Our relations in the

field of education, medicine and power enjoy the greatest success. At present, both sides (Zambia and the Soviet Union) are negotiating the co-operation in the field of geology and agriculture," said Mr Gorev.

Commenting on Zambia's plan to set up State farms, Mr Gorev said his government was discussing how they can participate in the agricultural industry here.

He also revealed that in addition to the 25 doctors working in Zambia, another group would be coming. He said the group will arrive in Zambia as soon as they have learnt the English language.

Learning English for the doctors takes about eight months.

CSO: 4700/1189

ROMANIAN, YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

ROMANIA intends to buy about 6,000 tonnes of cotton and 3,000 tonnes of tobacco from Zambia this year.

Head of the Romanian trade representatives in Zambia Mr Eumitriu Nica said that the purchase of cotton and tobacco would depend on how much Zambia would produce this year.

Last year, Romania bought about 600 tonnes of cotton from Zambia through a barter cooperation signed between the two countries.

"Due to poor rainfall this year, we do not know how much cotton and tobacco Zambia is going to offer," he said.

An advance party of the Zambian ministerial delegation which left for Romania and Yugoslavia early this month has arrived back in Lusaka from London.

Minister for National Com-

mission for Development Planning Dr Henry Meebelo and Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa, who will be flying to Tripoli from London for other official business, are expected later this week.

In the two countries the Zambian delegation held discussions with their counterparts on various agreements under the joint permanent commissions.

Dr Meebelo disclosed before he left for Yugoslavia and Romania that the discussions between the sides were expected to centre on ways and means of strengthening economic and technical cooperation.

He said the meetings with the Yugoslavian and Romanian sides were to be follow-ups to similar meetings held in Zambia last year.

The delegation included 18 general managers drawn from Government and parastatal organisations.

CSO: 4700/1189

**TANZAMAN SAYS STEPS TAKEN TO CLEAR ZAMBIAN GOODS AT DAR ES SALAAM**

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 4

**[Text] ZAMBIA faces the danger of drastic reduction in the handling of in-coming cargo if the existing imports at Dar es Salaam port are not cleared in time.**

But Tanzania has reaffirmed there will never be any pile up of Zambian cargo at the port because of improvement in services there.

The assurance was given yesterday by trade counsellor at the Tanzanian high commission in Lusaka Mr Marco Kassaja who said the position on April 6, was that there was a total of about 11,000 tonnes of Zambian imports at the port.

Mr Kassaja said out of this number, only 4,000 tonnes of goods had been documented at the time. The rest was unattended.

"When goods remain uncollected for a long time they attract more inconveniences such as the reduction in the capacity of handling of other in-coming cargo.

"Some of these items are sensitive and if they remain for too long at the port they become vulnerable to damage. They attract demurrage charges at normal practice at any port in the world."

Mr Kassaja said the Tanzanian Harbour Authority (THA) was committed to ensure efficient service for Zambian cargo. Already necessary measures were being taken to achieve the objectives.

But he warned the port authorities alone could not

meet the requirements without the adequate cooperation from other institutions especially Zambian importers and the clearing and forwarding agencies.

he said the move was geared to ensure improved efficiency in port facilities, security and labour production.

He pleaded with Zambian importers to see to it that in case of problems with imports through Dar they should not hesitate to contact his embassy office, port authorities or the Tanzanian high commission in Dar instead of complaining in Dar.

And **Times** correspondent Omar Al-Moody reports that more than 1.6 million tonnes of dry cargo for Zambia passed through Dar between 1978 and 1981.

The cargo included 151,752 tonnes of bulk shipment covering grain and fertiliser. The report on the Zambian dry cargo was made by executive chairman of Tanzania Harbours Authority Peter Macha when he reviewed the operations of the ports of Dar and Tanga and Mtwara during the 1978-81 period.

Mr Macha's report showed that a total of 11.6 million tonnes of dry and liquid cargo passed through Tanzanian ports.

But the largest percentage of the handled cargo belonged to Tanzania and the rest to neighbouring Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.

Mr Macha said that the K1.6 million Bandari College to train port operators will be expected to start operations next July.

### Remitting

Tanzania was looking forward to continuous cooperation with Zambian importers and other parties.

"We are very happy that we are receiving cooperation from Zambia Railways and the Bank of Zambia which is very helpful in remitting port handling charges as well as documentation.

"In view of the increased improved services at Dar port there will be any pile up of Zambian cargo, if remittances and documents are effected on time."

He recalled that the port authorities gave a grace period of 15 days for importers to clear their goods and Tanzania would like to see the movement of Zambian cargo was accomplished at earliest possible time.

"We do not want Zambian imports to remain at the port for a long time because you need them. The THA would wish no pile up of Zambian cargo at Dar port."

Mr Kassaja could not say what measures had been taken to accelerate the clearing of Zambian imports but

NDOLA AIRPORT MANAGER SAYS AIRPORT FACES CLOSURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **AIRCRAFT** may not be able to land at Ndola airport if the Party and its Government does not provide funds for general maintenance, airport manager Mr Lloyd Mwaba told the Ndola district council annual meeting yesterday.

Mr Mwaba said the biggest problem facing his department was lack of serviceable vehicles to maintain the navigational facilities (beacons) at Kapiri Mposhi, Ibenga, Kitwe's South Downs airport, Mansa, Solwezi and Ndola.

"These facilities are very vital to the safety of aircraft operations and the travelling public which have to be maintained to highest standards. If they are not serviced some pilots will not be able to locate the airport and this may result in disasters."

**Critical**

The airport was facing a critical shortage of bulbs for taxiway lights and although it needed 200 bulbs there were only a few in stock because there was no foreign exchange.

All sections were vital to the safety of aircraft and passengers so there was need for the Government to provide funds for good maintenance

of the airport, he stressed.

During the year under review the airport experienced two serious accidents involving two Zambia Airways HS748 aircraft. One swerved off the runway and rolled into a building, damaging the nose and the nosewheel while the other one caught fire in the starboard engine.

Mr Mwaba said it was difficult to give an approximate cost of all repairs and maintenance because prices of spare parts fluctuated and the unavailability of foreign exchange, but the civil aviation department in Lusaka was aware of how serious the situation was.

But Mr Mwaba said the fire section was not as bad as other sections because it had been boosted by the arrival of a new fire tender and one command vehicle Ford 250 putting the number of vehicles to six.

**Anticipated**

The section attended to three aircraft incidents, stood by for anticipated aircraft accidents on 15 occasions.

The airport handled 9,951 aircraft movements, 5,373 overflights, 57,740 passengers who embarked and 55,549 passengers who disembarked.

NATION'S OUTPUT OF METALS, EXCEPTING ZINC, DECLINES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Apr 82 p 11

[Text]

LUSAKA, April 20 - Zambian copper production fell to 560,565 tons last year from 609,935 tons in 1980, mines ministry figures in the latest government gazette show.

Output last December was 47,880 tons against 49,247 in December 1980 and 48,144 in November 1981.

The mines last month listed the most acute problems facing them as declining production, low prices, shortages of skills and foreign currency and transport constraints.

Cobalt production last year was 2,570 tons against 3,310 in 1980.

December production was 255 tons compared with 286 tons in December 1980 and 204 tons in November 1981. The decline in cobalt output reflected depressed demand, falling producer prices and large stockpiles in Zaire and Zambia.

COMPARATIVE production figures for other major metals (1980 figures in brackets) were lead 9,866 tons (10,047), zinc 33,298 tons (22,686), gold 327,804 grams (328,958), and silver 22,218,800 grams (23,752,000).

The ministry said in the same gazetted figures that in January copper production was 53,031 tons against 41,850 in January last year, a month which saw strikes bushed production in most mines.

Cobalt production in January was 257 tons compared with 211 tons in January 1981.

CHILUBA SAYS LABOR WILL NOT COMPROMISE WITH UNIP OVER SOCIALIST POLICIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

**[Text] THE labour movement will not compromise with the Party and its Government over socialist policies unless these create employment for the people.**

Addressing the Ndola Press Club at Studio 22 last night, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, said labour leaders would not just agree to any socialist policies for the sake of being called "comrades" to please authorities.

The ZCTU would disagree with any Government policy that "created hopes" only and just bought time to find solutions to some of the economic problems.

"An exploited worker under a capitalist employer has as much to complain about as a worker under a benevolent socialist who may be willing but unable to meet his demands."

The Government, as an employer, and its parastatal organisations were not altogether abler and better than private employers in meeting workers' demands, he said.

There had not been any written evidence to suggest

workers had better conditions when employed by their families than when they were employed by others.

Zambian workers could testify better than any one else that conditions in parastatals or even in Government ministries were not any better or worse than those obtaining in the private sector. Each employer had certain merits and demerits.

"For a true, independent, free and democratic trade union movement it is not a question of who is the employer because when it comes to free collective bargaining it is know-how and not know-who which matters."

The labour movement was happy to learn that the historical background had laid a firm foundation of the relations between it and the Party and its Government.

Leaders in the Party and its Government realised the importance of having an independent, free and democratic trade union movement.

"During the struggle for Independence and after, relations between the labour movement and the Party and its Government have stemmed from knowing each other and appreciating problems confronting both."

"We will continue to work for the common goal of our people. We shall participate fully and actively in all affairs of our country."

Free collective bargaining was such a serious matter that capitalist employers often used their financial power to weaken trade union machinery

while socialist governments and employers, to ensure total control, had to appoint trade union leaders of their choice.

### Stand

"So, our stand is very clear and it is more fundamental and practical than it is philosophical.

"If changing the ideological concept of the country's development will provide the panacea to the cries of woe which we often hear from the unemployed, the unhoused, the unfed and under-nourished then we have no quarrel in the labour movement."

If ideologies were meant to buy time and create hopes and expectations which were sanguine in the people of a veritable society to come which never dawned, the best thing was to continue to improve people's life styles practically.

The labour movement would continue to educate workers to know their obligations to work and their Government as well as their rights.

"There is a lot of talk of trade unions interfering in politics. This is false because they do not interfere but participate in the facet of life."

It must be understood that politics is a right of citizenship and because of this the ZCTU would continue to participate in the affairs of Zambia."

He told the Press club members that the congress did not want to disagree to satisfy independent decision-making or to agree to qualify to be comrades. It wanted to decide independently so as not to fool anyone but to offer the best it could.

CSO: 4700/1189

UNZA OFFICIAL FAILS TO CONFIRM UNZA'S REPORTED AUGUST REOPENING

Registrar: 'Situation Under Review'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE closed University of Zambia Great East Road campus is to reopen in August, sources close to the university indicated in Lusaka yesterday.

According to the sources, a meeting of the committee of deans was held on Wednesday at which lecturers were informed that they would go on a three-month recess.

Unza registrar Dr Vukani Nyirenda confirmed the meeting but declined to say when the campus would reopen.

"It is difficult to say right now when exactly the university will reopen. But the situation is under review. A meeting of the committee of deans was held on Wednesday and such meetings are continuing," Dr Nyirenda said.

Other sources indicated that there were a few formalities left before the official announ-

cement could be made.

Dr Nyirenda declined to discuss readmission rules, as that would be a "package" from the university principal's office after the academic programme was "sorted out".

In a recent circular to staff at the campus, Unza Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza urged the staff to catch up on their reading, writing and research.

The Great East Road campus was closed indefinitely on April 21 after a ten-day boycott of classes by students demanding the reinstatement of four expelled student union leaders and 15 others were suspended.

The students defied appeals to resume lectures from Education and Culture Minister Mr Frederick Hapunda, Dr Mwanza and Unza principal Professor Kasuka Mwauluka.

They threw out concessions made by Dr Mwanza in which the expulsions were squashed and replaced by suspensions while suspension terms were to be reduced.

This is the third time the university has been closed.

"Positive Suggestions Sought"

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VICE-chancellor of the University of Zambia Dr Jacob Mwanza has invited "positive suggestions" from the acade-

mic staff at the closed Great East Road campus in a bid to bring about a quick and durable solution at Unza.

He said all ideas which might help in the long and short term solution of the campus problems must be discussed within the various departments and schools before being channelled to the administration through the deans of schools.

In a circular to staff at the campus Dr Mwanza says he had taken the decision to close the campus after long and careful consideration and after receiving advice from senior colleagues, the schools and the administration.

"Because the closure was so sensitive a matter, there was no way to inform you about it other than by a general circular to the Great East Road campus community and by a statement broadcast on the radio", Dr Mwanza said.

The Great East Road campus was closed indefinitely on April 21 after a ten-day boycott of classes by students demanding the reinstatement of four expelled student union leaders and 15 suspended others.

In his circular Dr Mwanza says post graduate programmes at the campus should resume at once and classes

were proceeding normally at the Kitwe campus after a brief interruption.

But he could not determine how long the campus would remain closed saying "I am not able to say anything definite about the nature or duration of the closure, but this is a matter that we will be discussing with the deans very soon and as soon as definite information is available about future developments at the campus you will be informed".

The administration would depend heavily on support of the academic staff to bring about a quick, effective and durable normality on the campus and the university establishment as a whole.

Relations between the university administration and some members of staff have been strained by the manner in which the administration handled the crisis and more urgently by the way police sent in to enforce the closure harassed some lecturers.

During the university's closure some lecturers were taken in for questioning after their homes were searched by heavily armed security officers.

CSO: 4700/1189

WESTERN PROVINCE NEEDS STORAGE FOR FAMINE AREA FOOD SUPPLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Western Province needs more storage facilities to cope with food supplies being taken to the famine stricken areas by the World Food Programme (WFP).

WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday that inland storage facilities were inadequate, forcing food to be held back at Sioma and Mongu.

Because Fiat trucks being used to transport the food in the area were borrowed from the Ministry of Agriculture, and Water Development they might be withdrawn anytime to help in the transportation of this year's harvest.

"We want to speed up transportation of food supplies but our main worry is the shortage of storage facilities," he said.

Meanwhile, a serious famine has hit Gwembe district because of the draught which has affected the area, especially maize, district governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya said in Livingstone yesterday.

Speaking when he present-

ed his report to the Southern Province development committee chaired by Member of the Central Committee for the province Mr Mungoni Liso, Mr Nchimunya said:

"Our biggest problem in the district is famine although some arrangements have been made with Choma Milling Company to supply mealie meal to our famine stricken populations".

"But despite these arrangements we still can't reach our people in Siampondo, Siameja and Kafwambila areas because these areas cannot be reached by road unless by boat or air since the road leading there is still closed".

This year's crop had been adversely affected because of a serious draught and worst hit is maize.

"So our request to the provincial office is to help us secure a boat to enable us to take food supplies to these areas."

He wanted Namboard to allow his office to buy some grains for the same purpose and allow the retention of 2,000 bags which were still in depots in the district.—

CSO: 4700/1189

UNION SAYS SALARY SCALE HINDRANCE TO STRONG CIVIL SERVICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry into the Civil Service has been urged to recommend a salary structure equivalent to that of the private sector if the service is to curb the brain drain.

And both the Civil Servants Union of Zambia and the Zambia National Union of Teachers have described the salaries offered in the Muchangwe report as "starvation wages" which need an urgent review.

These views were expressed in submissions to the commission by the two unions at the commission's sitting in Lusaka yesterday.

The ZNUT's submission said the Muchangwe report had downgraded many teachers from division one to two and two to three.

All teachers should be under the Teaching Service commission. The present system where some teachers were civil servants and others not should be abolished.

The Civil Servants Union submitted that the salary review in the Muchangwe report had not changed the status of the civil servant.

The union had investigated salaries in the parastatal organisations and the private sector. These had revealed that civil servants were grossly underpaid.

"This has given rise to frustrations and low morale and adversely affected produc-

tivity among officers."

The union told the commission to consider that without civil servants there would be no law and order as the private sector would have to employ magistrates at great cost.

"We therefore recommend to the committee to take a very courageous step and equate salaries and conditions of service with those in the private sector."

Supporting its demand for higher salaries, the union said the present structure was a hindrance to the creation of a strong and stable civil service capable of fulfilling the aspirations of people.

On expatriate staff the union feels that recruitment teams should include ZNUT officials to safeguard the interests of Zambian officers as some of the expatriates recruited proved inferior to Zambians.

"On the other hand the union has noted that certain expatriates have deemed Zambia as their home. Their contracts are renewed from time to time at the expense of local manpower which is a foreign exchange drain as gratuities are remitted at the end of each contract."

CSO: 4700/1189

MINISTER: IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION POLICY 'DISAPPOINTING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

EFFORTS towards implementing national policy on irrigation have been disappointing, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila declared yesterday.

"I must admit that this issue is worrying me because so far, we have not been able to arrive at how to effect this top priority decision", he said.

Although the Party and its Government policy on irrigation was clear, efforts at achieving success have been unsatisfactory.

He was commenting on what the Party and its Government was doing about launching national irrigation schemes to act as a buffer against drought.

Last month Prime Minister Mundia said the country might not even produce half of last year's bumper harvest because of poor rainfall,

He said the situation had prompted the Party and its Government to consider irrigation so that crops remained unaffected even in the face of poor rainfall.

About ten years ago, President Kaunda called for the introduction of huge irrigation schemes to harness water in the many perennial rivers for agricultural purposes.

And a coordinated approach should be made in the Southern Province to allay fears that people would starve because of the shortfall of harvest this season, second provincial political secretary Mr Joseph Simuyandi said in Livingstone at the weekend.

CSO: 4700/1189

ZAMBIA, FRG SIGN JOINT PROTOCOL AT END OF COOPERATION TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA and the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday signed a joint protocol to mark the end of their bi-annual governmental consultations on the programme for bilateral financial and technical cooperation.

The protocol was signed in Lusaka yesterday by the director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Leonard Chivuno and leader of the visiting German delegation, Mr Horst Mueller.

A Press statement by the Commission said the Federal Republic of Germany had so far extended to Zambia soft loans amounting to K141 million and grants totalling K30 million and would, during the period 1983/84 remain

a major supporter of Zambia's socio-economic development programmes.

The bilateral programmes of cooperation concentrate on the regional development in rural areas, especially in the North-Western Province, on the improvement of infrastructure and the transport system as well as the encouragement of small-scale and agro-industries.

The main aim of both sides is to satisfy basic needs, which include self-sufficiency in food production and water supply, and the extension of social services such as the primary health care programme.

Similar bilateral talks for the 1983/84 programme are envisaged to take place in Lusaka next April.

CSO: 4700/1189

ZCCM SECURES LOANS FOR LEACH TAILINGS PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Minos (ZCCM) has secured the required K206 million in loans for the leach tailings plant at Chingola's Nchanga division.

A ZCCM spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday the full amount was obtained when executive chairman Mr Francis Kaunda signed two loans totalling K53 million in London.

The plant will make use of modern and advanced methods of leaching copper from existing "tailings" dumps and the project is designed to offset on least cost basis a decline in ZCCM's long-term copper production.

"The last K53 million loans just signed were one for 12 years from the United Kingdom's Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) for K26 million and the other was arranged by Standard Chartered Bank in conjunction with United States Financial institutions and was guaranteed by the US officials Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)."

CSO: 4700/1189

MINISTER SCORES GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO REMIT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZNPF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Ludwig Sondashi has criticised the Government for expecting loans from the Zambia National Provident Fund while it fails to remit workers' contributions to the Fund.

The category of employees for which the Government is supposed to remit contributions to the ZNPF include drivers and daily classified workers.

Speaking yesterday at the Provident House in Lusaka after he heard that the Government owed the Fund more than K1.9 million in workers' contributions, Mr Sondashi said the ZNPF should not be used as a "panacea" of the country's economic ills.

The money under the custody of the ZNPF belonged to the people and no one should become complacent thinking that "salaries for civil servants will come from the Fund."

Mr Sondashi, who has just finished serving a three-month suspension imposed on him by President Kaunda for quarrelling with Member of the Central Committee for North-Western Province Mr Fine Liboma, said:

"It is unfair for the Government to expect loans from the Fund when it is not remitting money to the board for its workers.

"People's contributions should not just be taken like that. This is very unfair."

The ministry's permanent secretary Mr Bwembya Luku-

tati, who is the chairman of the Fund, said the Government was the worst culprit in non-remittance of contributions.

Mr Lukutati singled out the Ministry of Education and Culture as the worst culprit.

He said the ministry should be the first to be prosecuted because in most cases its cheques bounced at the central bank.

Acting deputy director of the Fund Mr Christopher Mundia said problems being faced by his organisation were major ones.

"At January 1, the Government owed the board more than K1.9 million and this figure has surely gone up by now. Just last week 53 cheques from one ministry bounced."

The ZNPF was not having many problems with private organisations and individuals.

For the ZNPF to prosecute defaulters, permission must be sought from the Attorney-General's chambers, Mr Mundia said.

Such a method had been tried in the past in a bid to recover money but the answer from the Attorney-General's chambers was: "It is not in the interest of the nation to prosecute the Government".

## AGING LEADERS SHOULD GROOM NEW LEADERSHIP ACCOUNTABLE TO HUMANISM

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] AND so President Kaunda has turned 58, two years short of 60. He is not getting any younger. And with this being recognised it becomes important to take a critical look at what supporting role other leaders are giving him in running the affairs of state.

Are most of the leaders in the Party and its Government as committed as President Kaunda is? On the available evidence the question should be answered in the negative. A good number of the leaders are hangers-on and lack depth and dedication to the humanist cause. The upshot of this all is that quite a number of them have been involved in scandals.

Or as one cynic put it: "In Zambia today you are no leader unless you survive a sordid scandal."

Examples abound: There are at present in leadership men whose hands have been soiled by the Kanyama funds murk. And of course others have got away with the TAW scandal. The list is long.

Is this then the leadership that the Party wants. Hopefully not. In fact Party Secretary-General Mulemba went so far as condemning Zambians, including leaders that is, against paying lip-service to President Kaunda's leadership.

It was a very poignant statement by the Party chief. It has taken cognisance of the

fact that some leaders pay lip-service to the aims and objectives of the Party. They have no initiative to solve problems on their own. Thus everything is left to the President to do. Obviously such leaders cannot do. They should be sacked.

President Kaunda has already cracked down on such elements and assured the nation that discipline among leaders will be maintained this year. Speaking in a New Year's eve interview with leaders of the mass media including **Times** **Newspapers** Editor-in-Chief Naphy Nyalugwe, President Kaunda said: "Discipline must begin with leaders and the Party. Zambians can now look with hope that there will be discipline among leaders next year."

Thus it was with this in mind that political pundits welcomed Dr Kaunda's action in January when he sacked two ministers of state and dropped four district governors while another minister of state was re-directed. If anything this action proved that Dr Kaunda while a man of deep compassion can, when need arises, be a man of ACTION.

With the country facing serious economic problems, the nation will expect more from him in a similar vein to ensure that only those leaders faithful to national cause remain in the ranks of the hierarchy.

President Kaunda said this when he announced the last round of appointments during which he made some members

of Parliament district governors. Referring to this, Dr Kaunda said: "The ultimate Party policy is to build a competent and committed cadre of governors who will be able to spearhead Party programmes."

And here in lies the crux of the matter. Only a committed leadership can prosecute the struggle effectively.

There is a fallacy that leaders are only those holding Party posts. It is not true. Leadership embodies those who have been entrusted with the running of parastatal organisations and other State-bodies. So far the performance of parastatal organisations has been short of a disaster. The companies have been riddled with rampant corruption, tribalism and nepotism to mention just a few of the vices.

Zimco and Indeco companies are dens of vice and tribalism. Indeed it is to stem such practices that President Kaunda announced in March the formation of Zambia National Tender Board, the Zambia National Forwarding and Clearing Company, and the Legal Services Corporation.

These measures Dr Kaunda said were aimed at revamping the economy and reducing corruption in parastatal companies. It is a sad reflection on the parastatal leadership that this sector which is intended to benefit the masses has been used by greedy acquisitive managers as breeding ground for personal riches and wealth.

But then capitalists have no

qualms. The ugly face of capitalism has been exposed once too often. But the situation should not be tolerated in Zambia to the extent that those in the leadership reputed to be millionaires take hold.

Thus one is tempted to ask whether leaders are at present accountable to the masses.

"For me the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last.

"Indeed the people have always been my devoted protectors, grateful benefactors and excellent teachers. When we enjoy the people's love and support and believe in their strength and rely on them, we can endure bitter trial and emerge victorious from any difficult struggle," said North Korean leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recently.

He was addressing a banquet in Pyongyang which had been held to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The audience included President Kaunda and several other international statesmen who had been invited to attend the celebrations.

The Korean words are poignant and pregnant with wise counsel which several of our leaders might do well to ponder. Are they in the leadership for what they can get out of it or are they in their positions for what they can do for the masses?

Last week's 58th birthday of President Kaunda underscores the fact that Zambia's leadership is growing older. Mr Grey Zulu is not the same young firebrand he was when he cycled in Kabwe as a Party organiser, neither is Mr Fines Bulawayo getting any younger.

Mr Kapasa Makasa is also getting on. Indeed some of the revolutionaries of the Cha Cha days have already succumbed to mortality. What does it mean?

It means more than anything that the oldguard should ensure that they groom a future leadership which will be accountable to the humanist revolution and live true to its ideals.

This they can only do if they live by example. Leaders must be seen to serve the masses. President Kaunda as he grows older has consistently been true to form — serving the masses unselfishly.

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FULL PRODUCTION AT TEXTILE MILL TO END BLANKETS SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 7

[Text]

SHORTAGE of blankets in the country would be over when the Kabwe textile mill — renamed Mulungushi Textile Limited — goes into full production.

This assurance was given in Kabwe at the weekend by out-going Chinese construction team leader, Mr Zhong Wang at a reception hosted for him by management.

Mr Zhong who is going back home after four-and-a-half years in Zambia said Zambians and their Chinese counterparts had done a lot at the complex.

This resulted in the successful completion of the mill, which had now started producing cloth materials on a trial basis.

"It won't be long before the mill starts producing blankets in addition to other materials."

He said during his stay, he made many friends among Zambians. "I feel sad that I will be leaving my friends and this beautiful country, especially those I worked with to complete the construction of the mill."

The reception was attended by general managers of Kabwe-based Zimco companies, Party and Government officials.

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PROBE REVEALS FUNDS LIE IDLE BECAUSE OF SIDO'S DELAYED FORMATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

**MORE Than K50 million is lying idle because of the delayed formation of the planned Small Industries Development Organisation, SIDO, Sunday Times investigations have established.**

The Act to establish SIDO became law on December 11, 1981 and the organisation should have been operational by the beginning of this month.

Government sources said the Indian government had already pledged K50 million which includes commodity loans for machinery.

The West German government had put down K5 million for the development of small-scale industries, mainly in Choma, while other international development agencies had pledged more cash.

But all these funds cannot be utilised and the plans will remain on the drawing board until the Ministry of Commerce and Industry works out arrangements to launch SIDO.

SIDO is designed to be the chief funding and supervising agency for small industries and the Act for it was prepared after extensive studies by an expert sent from the United Nations

Industrial Development Organisation, UNIDO.

Efforts to get an explanation from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry failed. The minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa, was out of the country and the permanent secretary, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, would not be reached because he was busy.

Local businessmen who have formed the Zambia Small Industries Association to coordinate operations with SIDO have expressed anxiety at the delays.

SIDO is supposed to be headed by a chairman, with a director with executive powers and supporting staff.

It is also designed to finance and supervise operations of the Village Industry Service.

But no offices have been found for the organisation. Government sources told the **Sunday Times** that 12 experts on the supporting staff had already been recruited from India

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BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV LOAN AGREEMENT--Zambia has clinched a K22.3 million loan from Yugoslavia, according to the Government GAZETTE published on Friday. The Government has given authority to Zambia's charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia Mr Denny Moombe to sign the deal. The loan agreements calls Udruzena Beogradска Banka as lender to give a credit of twenty-five million United States dollar, which is about K22,332,500 to the Zambian Government. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Apr 82 p 1]

MAIZE IMPORTS--Zambia will import about two million bags of maize to meet the shortfall caused by this year's poor harvest and the country-wide drought and late distribution of fertilisers, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday. At a news briefing in his office he said the Party and its Government was now geared to provide the required fertiliser and ensure that it was distributed to all parts before September 30. Mr Mwila said fertiliser for the 1982-83 season was ordered last year to speed up distribution. At least 40,600 tonnes were at the ports and another 15,000 had arrived. Letters of credit were opened for fertiliser amounting to 179,600 tonnes, part of a total of 239,000 tonnes which was what the country needed. In spite of bad weather, the Party and its Government had doubled its inputs in the production of maize. Among the worst hit crops this season are cotton and tobacco. In Monze, Prime minister Mundia said the Government had ordered maize from Zimbabwe to assist areas threatened with hunger. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1]

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